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OBSERVATIONS IN SURGERY:

BEING

A COLLECTION of One Hundred and
Twenty Eight DIFFERENT CASES.

WITH

Particular REMARKS on Each,
For the Improvement of young STUDENTS.

Wherein not only the Method of Practice in difficult Labours, but other Distempers incident to the Female Sex are copiously enlarged on: Among others, that of the Descent of the Womb; clearly proving the Reality of such a Disease, in Opposition to Mr. *Verduc*.

To which are added,

The particular Receipts of such Remedies as were used by the Author in each Case.

Written originally in *French*, by Mr. *SAVIARD*, Chief Surgeon, and Operator in Midwifry, at the Hospital *Hotel Dieu* in *Paris*.

The Candid Reception of Mr. Le Dran's Observations by the Gentlemen of the Faculty, encouraged me to prosecute this Translation, that the Whole may make a compleat Body of Practical Surgery.

By J. S. SURGEON.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. HODGES, at the *Looking-glass* on *London-Bridge*.

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To the Most Ingenious

Dr. SANDYS.

S I R,



Venture to address this Volume to you, from the Knowledge I have of your Capacity and Understanding in the Art of Midwifery; in Cases of which Kind, these Observations abound, with those of many other Diseases incident to the Female Sex.

The Variety of these Cases, are so curious and extraordinary in themselves, as to deserve the just Esteem of every Artist in the Profession; and may chance to serve you as an Amusement in leasure Moments, without presuming to instruct you.

I am convinced, from the Pleasure I have enjoy'd in your Conversation, that you both admire and understand the Chirurgical Art in General; but that Branch of it, which has made you so justly conspicuous to the World, being one of the most useful, it is an Happiness to the Sex, that you have made it your Choice.

By your Hands, wished for Heirs are preserved to perpetuate our Nobility. By your Hands, Princes may be preserved, whose Heroick Actions may one Day (should there be Occasion) protect those Laws, so well defended and supported by their Predecessors; and, that Success may always attend your Performances, is the hearty and sincere Wish of,

S I R,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

J. SPARROW.



THE
AUTHOR'S
PREFACE.



AD I design'd to have appear'd in the Quality of an Author, by offering this Collection of Chirurgical Observations to the Publick, I ought to have made it larger and more extensive; the Vulgar being accustomed to look upon Authors of Voluminous Books, as the most Considerable, and Writers of small Volumes, as Men of very little Merit.

But having nothing else in View, in the Publication of these Facts, than to give some
A 3 *Lessons*

Lessons to young Students in Surgery, which they cannot, perhaps, find any where else, wrote with so much Sincerity, or so much within their Capacity, I have contented my self, amongst almost an infinite Number of Cases, which I have either had the Management of my self, or whereof I have been ocular Witness, or of those which have been faithfully related to me, to comprehend all those in a narrow Compass, that appear'd to be attended with very singular and extraordinary Circumstances; to the End, that if parallel Cases should fall into their Hands, they may be the less at a loss in what Manner to proceed; especially, if they chance to practice in such Places, where they have not Opportunity of consulting Surgeons of consummate Experience in the Art; being convinced, that those who are once arrived to the first Degree of Surgery, are never discomposed upon the most weighty and difficult Occasions.

I confess, that I might have render'd this Collection more regular, with Respect to the Time when these Cases happen'd, and to the different Distempers treated of; but my ill State of Health not permitting me to bestow the Time necessary to bring it to that Perfection, I could do no more, than relate the Facts I have described, as they offer'd themselves, by perusing the Remarks I had made at different Times, the Memoirs whereof,
my

my Business would not admit me to regulate but in haste and upon loose Sheets.

Moreover, that having look'd upon this Work as only a Compilation of different Pieces, which, for the Generality, had little Connexion amongst themselves, it seemed to me, that, with Regard to the Utility in reading them, it was indifferent whether one was read before, or after, the other.

I think, that I may be excused requesting earnestly, of those who read this Collection, two Things, which most Authors beg to be favoured with in their Prefaces; that is, to pardon the Incorrectness of the Style, and excuse, in some Measure, the Imperfection of the Performance.

As to the first, with Regard to the Style, I am certain, that an impartial Reader will never seek for elegant Elocution in the Writings of an Hospital Surgeon, who, from Twenty Years of Age, has had little Conversation in the World, but amongst his miserable Patients.

As to the second Point, which requires the Reader to excuse, in some Measure, the Imperfection of this Compilation, it would be unjust in me to pretend, that they are under the least Obligation to me for it: For,

should it happen to prove useless to them, I should be in the Wrong to require their Favour, after I had engaged them to read a barren Work; and should they reap any Advantage from it, I should be unreasonable to expect any other Acknowledgment, than a Confession of the Benefit they have reaped from it, since I printed it only with the View of being useful to Mankind.





THE CONTENTS.

OBSERV.	Page
1 UPON a Contusion on the Head.	
2 UPON a false Pregnancy.	3
3 UPON the <i>Anus</i> closed up.	5
4 UPON a closing of the <i>Vulva</i> .	6
5 UPON some Accidents that happened to a Woman during the Flux of her <i>Menses</i> .	8
6 UPON what was found in the Body of a Man who died after a most cruel Pain in his Head.	9
7 UPON a considerable <i>Aneurism</i> , caused by a Ruption of the Artery at the Joint of the Elbow.	10
8 UPON an Operation for the Stone attempted by an ignorant Surgeon.	18
9 UPON an <i>Enteromphalos</i> .	22
10 UPON a Descent of the Womb.	25
11 UPON the same Subject.	26
12 UPON the same Subject.	26
	13 The

C O N T E N T S.

13	The Consequence of some Facts touching the same Subject.	28
14	Upon a <i>Prolapsus Ani</i> .	33
15	Upon a Descent of the Womb, which was ta- ken at <i>Tboulouse</i> , and afterwards at <i>Paris</i> , for an Hermaphrodite.	35
16	Upon a dry <i>Gangrene</i> .	44
17	Upon cutting a Child for the Stone.	46
18	Upon a Wound with a Sword penetrating into the lower Belly:	47
19	Upon a <i>Bubonoccele</i> .	49
20	Upon a <i>Bubonoccele</i> .	53
21	Upon a desperate <i>Lithotomy</i> .	55
22	Upon an <i>Hernia</i> in the Groin.	57
23	Upon an <i>Hydrocele</i> .	58
24	Upon another <i>Hydrocele</i> .	60
25	Upon an hard Labour.	63
26	Upon a <i>Polypus</i> .	64
27	Of a Wound upon the Head, with a Fracture of the Skull.	65
28	Upon a Fracture of the Leg.	67
29	Upon a Luxation of one of the <i>Vertebræ</i> of the Back.	68
30	Upon the same Subject.	69
31	Upon a Wound with a Sword, that caused the Death of the Patient, tho' at first it appeared inconsiderable.	71
32	Upon a Cohesion of the <i>Vulva</i> .	72
33	Upon an <i>Aneurism</i> after Bleeding.	73
34	Upon a <i>Volvulus</i> in the Intestine <i>Jejunum</i> .	77
35	Upon opening the Body of a Woman big with Child.	80
36	Upon opening the Body of a Woman, who had an extraneous Substance in the Womb.	82
	37 Upon	

C O N T E N T S.

37	Upon an Operation for the Stone ill performed.	83
38	Upon the Bite of a Viper.	86
39	Upon a Pain in the right <i>Hypochondrium</i> .	89
40	Upon another Abscess in the Region of the Liver.	93
41	Upon an Abscess in the Liver.	95
42	Upon a Fracture of the Leg.	97
43	Upon an extraordinary <i>Lithotomy</i> .	100
44	Upon an Abscess in the Kidney, which happened to the same Patient mentioned in the preceding Observation.	104
45	Upon a terrible Accident occasioned by the Bite of a Dog.	106
46	Upon the Wound of the Marquis <i>de Guerchy</i> .	108
47	Upon an incurable <i>Aneurism</i> .	111
48	Upon an <i>Hydrocephalus</i> .	113
49	Upon a Fistulous Abscess.	114
50	Upon a Fistulous Ulcer in the <i>Anus</i> .	117
51	Upon another Fistula in <i>Ano</i> .	119
52	Upon a difficult Labour.	121
53	Upon the Amputation of a Carcinomatous Tumour on the Breast.	123
54	Upon a Child who had an extraordinary Head.	125
55	Upon opening a dead Carcase.	126
56	Upon a Tumour in the <i>Scrotum</i> .	128
57	Upon a Child whose Head was very defective.	130
58	Upon the Wound of a certain Person who attempted to destroy himself.	132
59	Upon opening the Body of a Woman who had an <i>Hernia Ventralis</i> .	134
60	Upon an extraordinary Labour.	136
61	Upon an old <i>Aneurismal</i> Tumour.	138
62	Upon	

C O N T E N T S.

62	Upon an extraordinary Destruction of the Bones from an internal Cause.	140
63	Upon an <i>Aneurifm</i> caused by the opening of the Crural Artery.	141
64	Upon an Operation for the Stone attended with a Fistula.	146
65	Upon a Bone lodged in the Throat.	148
66	Upon a Bone sticking at the End of the <i>Rectum</i> .	149
67	Upon the Extraction of a Needle which had penetrated the Musculous Deltoides.	150
68	Upon the dreadful Consequences attending a Carcinomatous Wen.	151
69	Upon an extraordinary Fracture of the Arm.	154
70	Upon a Wound on the Head.	156
71	Upon another Wound on the Head.	157
72	Upon Pains occasioned by a Stone, the true Cause whereof had been concealed for a long Time.	159
73	Upon a Distemper of the <i>Urethra</i> called a Carinosity, and of the Difficulty of probing those who are troubled with it.	162
74	Upon a Puncture in <i>Perinæo</i> .	166
75	Upon a Retention of Urine, which happens to Children by a Constriction of the Prepuce.	170
76	Upon a Fistulous Ulcer on a Bone of the <i>Tarsus</i> .	172
77	Upon an Abscess on the Toe, proceeding from a cold Humour.	174
78	Upon a cancerous Ulcer in the Womb.	175
79	Which proves, contrary to the Opinion of many Authors, that Women may have compleat <i>Herniæ</i> as well as Men.	177
	80 Upon	

C O N T E N T S.

80	Upon a Fistula on the Thigh.	178
81	Upon opening the Body of a Child that died of the Scurvy.	181
82	Upon the different State of the <i>Placenta</i> in the Wombs of Women who are delivered of several Children.	183
83	Upon the Delivery of a Woman of Hermaprodite Twins.	184
84	Upon a difficult Labour.	187
85	Upon another difficult Labour.	189
86	Upon cutting a Child eighteen Months old for the Stone.	192
87	Upon the same Kind of Operation, performed upon a Lad fourteen Years old.	194
88	Upon an extraordinary Humoral Tumour, in the Groin of a Woman.	196
89	Upon a Pain in the Head of a long Duration.	197
90	Upon a singular Exfoliation of the <i>Cranium</i> .	198
91	Upon two Excreſcences preventing Respiration and Deglutition,	200
92	Upon a Cohesion of the Lips with the Gums, attended with a Caries.	201
93	Upon a Dropsy of the <i>Abdomen</i> , wherein the <i>Paracentheſis</i> was fruitlessly attempted.	202
94	Upon an Infant defectively conformed in several Parts of its Body.	203
95	Upon the extraordinary Magnitude of a Female Testicle.	206
96	Upon an old Pain in the Breast, which the Patient believed to proceed from an extraneous Body.	207
97	Upon opening the Body of a Child.	209
98	Upon a Wen on the <i>Rotula</i> .	210
99	Upon a Bite by a mad Dog.	212
	100 Upon	

CONTENTS.

100	Upon another Bite by a mad Cat.	<i>ibid.</i>
101	Upon opening the Body of a Woman who died in Childbed.	218
102	Upon a very considerable Fracture of the Skull.	219
103	Upon a very particular <i>Lithotomy</i> .	220
104	Upon a Fistulous Abscess at the great <i>Canthus</i> of the Eye.	222
105	Upon a Fistula in <i>Ano</i> .	223
106	Upon an ill Conformation of the Finger Index.	226
107	Upon a Compound Fracture of the Nose.	228
108	Upon a very singular <i>Lithotomy</i> .	229
109	Upon a <i>Lithotomy</i> , performed by one called <i>Frere Jaques Beaulieu</i> , Operator for the Stone.	234
110	Upon the Difficulty attending the Introduction of the Algaly into the Bladder, when it is inflamed.	241
111	Upon a particular Dropsy, communicated by Mr. <i>Poncy</i> , Junior, sworn Surgeon at <i>Paris</i> , where I was once present at the Operation.	247
112	Upon opening a Body, at which I was present, wherein several of the Viscera and large Vessels were found transposed from the Right Side to the left.	256
113	Upon a Wound with a Sword, that pierced the Heart.	259
114	Upon a fatal Labour occasioned by the bad Conformation of the Woman's Body who was exposed to it.	260
115	Upon an <i>Empyema</i> .	261
116	Upon a Defect in the Conformation.	263
117	Upon two other natural Defects.	264
118	Upon a Child without a <i>Penis</i> .	265
	119 Upon	

C O N T E N T S.

119	Upon a Dropsy.	266
120	Upon a Fracture of the Leg, cured contrary to all Expectation.	267
121	Upon a Wound on the Cheek.	271
122	Upon a Retention of Urine.	272
123	Given by Way of Evidence, upon opening the Body of a Woman, who was thought to die of a Wound.	274
124	Upon the Extirpation of a Wen under the Armpit, of an extraordinary Size.	275
125	Upon a Castration from a <i>Sarcocoele</i> .	279
126	Upon an Exfoliation of a Bone of the Leg.	280
127	Upon another Exfoliation, almost the same.	282
128	Upon the Scurvy.	283



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OBSERVATIONS I N S U R G E R Y.



OBSERV. I.

Upon a Contusion on the Head.



OTHER *St. Bernard*, a Nun, of *Hotel Dieu*, aged about 28, receiv'd a Blow upon the posterior Part of the left *Parietal*, who, by the Stroke, entirely lost her Senses. But recovering soon after by the Use of spiritous Liquors, we examin'd the wounded Part, and discover'd only a Contusion of the bigness of a green Walnut, without any Wound in the Skin.

Twenty Hours after, she was seiz'd with a Vomiting accompany'd with a Stupor, that took her by Intervals; and these Symptoms continuing to the fourth Day, we resolv'd upon opening the Tumour, which was fill'd with coagulated Blood, and, underneath, the Bone was cover'd with the *Pericranium*. After this Incision she had irregular Shiverings, as well Day as Night, which generally lasted four Hours, and continu'd for seventeen Days, during which Time she had no less than Twenty-five Fits. *Phlebotomy* was not neglected, the Patient being bled fourteen Times in the Arm and once on the Foot, the Vomiting still continuing with a pungent Pain in the Region of the Liver.

A Gangrene came upon the Wound after seventeen Days, which obliged us to make several Incisions to stop its Progress; this did not however prevent the continuance of these dismal Symptoms for the Space of forty Days, and the Wound was not cicatrised in less than ten Weeks. But her Distemper did not terminate here; for soon after the Wound was healed, her Face became tumefied and Oedematous, and a Sanies issued out at her Nose and Ears for a Fortnight, during which Time a Deafness supervened with an insupportable Pain and Shootings in the Head. She discharged a Pint of reddish Matter by the Nose, and was always ready to be suffocated by a Catarrh that stufed her Breast, being in so deplorable a Condition that her Death had been long expected.

This Pain in the Head, accompanied with a violent Pulsation, that increased or diminished according to the Weather, continued two Years, and it is almost incredible, besides twenty-six bleedings in the Arm and Foot, what number of Remedies were administred both internally and externally,

nally, during the Course of her Distemper. Asses Milk, which she used at different Times, principally contributed to establish her in that perfect Health which she enjoys at this Time.

R E M A R K.

Those who have not had the Experience of the fatal Impressions occasioned by the bad Air of the Hospital *Hotel Dieu*, to make the slightest Wound mortal, will be surpris'd, that a simple Contusion upon the Head, wherein the Cranium was undiscover'd, should be attended with so tedious a Series of Accidents; while those who work in that Hospital, do not in the least wonder at it, being daily Witnesses of the fatal Effects of that pernicious Air, and too often of the Number of Victims expos'd to the Insults of it at the Hazard of their Lives.



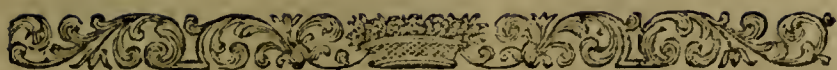
O B S E R V. II.

Upon a false Pregnancy.

A Woman Thirty-two Years of Age, whose complaint was a Loss of Blood, came to *Hotel Dieu* the 18th of Oct. 1693, and was put into the Ward appointed for pregnant Women, where they examined not only her present Condition, but into what had pass'd before she came to the Hospital.

She had been married five Months, and had her *Menses* two Months after her Marriage. Two Months more from thence, she had a considerable Loss of Blood, that was followed by violent Pains in the *Regio Hypogastrica*, with Vomitings that lasted three Weeks, by which she was so debilitated, that she was obliged to keep her Bed from the 8th of *Sept.* preceeding, and at that Time was twice bled in the Arm, and twice in the Foot, leaving one Day between. These Bleedings afforded no Relief, and she only found her self better since she came to the Hospital.

A few Days after *Madame de Gouëy*, chief Midwife, finding her Pains to increase, examined her and found the internal Orifice of the *Matrix* an Inch thick, very close, and without Dilatation. She communicated the Case to me, and I visited the Patient with her. The next Day, the Vomitings and Labour Pains increased, which caused the *Matrix* to dilate gradually, with the Assistance we afforded, to the Extent of a Crown Piece, and this opening facilitated the Discharge of four large Clods of Blood, which were succeeded by a considerable Loss of more. After this, two Porringers of Globules of Blood, joined together like Grapes in a Bunch, were evacuated; and she told us that three Weeks before, or thereabout, her Husband having threatned to ill use her, the Fear that seized her at that Time had occasioned a considerable Oppression. After this Evacuation, all the Symptoms ceased, and the Patient recovered in a Fortnight.



O B S E R V. III.

Upon the Anus closed up.

THE 16th of Nov. 1693, an Infant four Days old was brought to *Hotel Dieu*, whose *Anus* was closed. I examined the Place where the natural Aperture ought to be, and perceived a Membrane extended across the Extremity of the *Rectum*, thro' which I could distinguish the black Colour of the first Excrement that Children evacuate when they are new born, which we call the *Meconium*. I made no Hesitation in opening this Membrane with a strait *Bistoury*, which afforded a Passage to this black Excrement, after this I dressed the Wound three Days with a Tent dipped in Digestive, to prevent its re-union, and the Child was cured.

Another was brought to me soon after, in which the Operation was more uncertain and dangerous, there not being the least Appearance of an *Anus*. Nevertheless, as it was impossible the Child should live without voiding the Excrements, I resolved upon performing the Operation. To this End I armed an Impostumation Lancet with a Slip of Linnen to fasten the Blade to the Shell, and then thrust it into the Place where I judged the natural Passage should be, and thought I could meet with the Intestine, and having penetrated three Fingers Breadth, I discovered the *Meconium*, which run along my Lancet, and found the Point of it met

with no farther Resistance. Then I withdrew my Instrument, when I had enlarged the Opening on each Side as much as I thought necessary, and dressed the Wound as I had done the former, excepting that the Tent was longer, and I applied a Compress dipped in Aromatick Wine and secured it by the T. Bandage.



OBSERV. IV.

Upon a closing of the Vulva.

IT is to be wished that all those Children born daily were immediately examined by People of Skill and Knowledge, to know whether those Passages which give Entrance or Discharge to the Body are free and open, as they ought to be in the Order of Nature. By this means many Inconveniences would be avoided that afterwards happen, especially to the female Sex, on Account of a Membrane, which often Stops the Entrance into the *Vagina* either in Whole or in Part, and this is called an *Hymen*, the succinct Account whereof I shall now give, will not be uninstruative to young Surgeons.

A young Lady came a few Years ago from *Normandy* to *Paris*, to ask Advice in a Distemper with which she was afflicted, and applied herself first to my Colleague Mr. *Le Prevost*; and the Result of the Consultations held upon this Subject all tended to provoke the *Menses*, to which Defect they, with abundance of Probability, attributed

buted the Cause of all the Symptoms whereof she complained.

At length complaining to her Surgeon in Ordinary that she felt an incommodious Weight upon the *Os Pubis*, he declared it was absolutely necessary to search those Parts to form a right Judgment of her Disease, and upon Examination found a large Tumour in the *Vagina*, which contained a fluctuating Matter and was easily felt by the Touch, and this Tumour increased every Month at the Time she ought to have her *Menses*.

A second Consultation was required, and upon the Report made of the Tumour in Question by the Surgeon who had discovered it, it was concluded to open it; but not without some Difficulties started for and against it.

The Patient was at the same Time unwilling to consent to it for several Days, but the Pains she endured, at length obliged her to comply. The Operation being now resolved upon, Mr. *Le Prevost* prepared himself for it, and to this Purpose armed an Imposthume Lancet to make it firm, and having thrust it into the Bottom of the Tumour, he made an Aperture suitable to the Discharge he proposed to give to a considerable Quantity of Matter, which proved to be of the Colour and Consistence of Lees of Wine, and, being measured, was above two Pints, and of so horrid a Stench, that most of the Assistants retired, not being able to endure it.

The Patient found herself entirely relieved after this Operation, and being dressed three Weeks with deterfive Injections at first, and then Desiccative, in order to put those Parts in a good Condition upon which the Matter by its Acrimony might have occasioned some Ulcerations, she re-

8 O B S E R V A T I O N S

turned into her own Country perfectly cured. She married soon after and had several Children, of which she was delivered with the same ease as other Women.

R E M A R K.

It must be owned, that if Care was taken in visiting Children immediately after their Births, to open those imperforated *Vaginae*, either in Whole or in Part, so many Occasions of Divorce would not happen after Marriages; or a plausible Reason for some Husbands to keep Celibate, choosing rather to restrain themselves, than to expose their Wives to the Pains of an Operation; Moreover, the Modesty of some Women is so great, that they would not consent; for we have many Instances of all those Inconveniencies.



O B S E R V. V.

Upon some Accidents that happened to a Woman during the Flux of her Menfes.

THE 15th of July, 1693, I was consulted by a Woman of Twenty-six Years of Age, who constantly had an *Oedema* upon her Fore-arm, Wrist, and Fingers when she had her *Menses*, inſomuch as to be double their natural Size, and attended with conſiderable Pain, which continued the whole Term of the Evacuation; and when that finiſhed, all the Symptoms diſappeared at
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the same Time ; and thus she had regularly been for the Space of eight Years.

I let the Patient know, that the Cure of her Distemper was out of my Power, and not having seen her since, relate this only, that Gentlemen skilled in Physicks may explain this Phænomenon, and teach us what Medicines they should judge proper to relieve a Patient in such a Case.



O B S E R V. VI.

Upon what was found in the Body of a Man who died after a most cruel Pain in his Head.

IN the Month of May, 1692, I was sent for into the Isle Nôtre Dame, to open the Body of the late Mr. Moreau, Auditor of the Chamber of Accounts. He had been terribly afflicted a Year before his Death, with so violent a Pain in his Head, that he often lost his Reason, and this Pain was always attended with a Fever more or less considerable. He was but Thirty-five Years old at most, and, according to Report, had always appeared of an healthy Constitution, till he was attacked by this fatal Disorder.

First I opened the *Abdomen* and then the *Thorax*, and found all the *Viscera* contained in these two Cavities very sound and well disposed : And, indeed, these Organs were examined rather out of Curiosity, than with the Expectation of meeting with any extraordinary Disorder, not doubting but
the

the Cause of his Distemper and Death was to be found in the superior Cavity.

The *Cranium* being therefore opened, I began first to examine the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*, and discovered between these two Membranes, under the Juncture of the *Sutura Sagittalis* with the *Lambdoides*, at the broadest part of the *Falx*, a small triangular Bone, whose Angles were very sharp, and capable of pricking these Membranes, upon each Motion it received; it was of the Bigness of a large Pea, with its Angles a little rising and flat. The *Dura Mater* was very livid in those Places where it had been pricked by the Points of the Bone, and discharged a little Pus. There was a considerable Quantity of Water in the superior Ventricles; and the rest of the Brain being found and in its natural State, the Cause of those tormenting Pains, and of the Patient's Death, can be attributed only to this extraneous Body.



OBSERV. VII.

Upon a considerable Aneurism caused by a Ruption of the Artery at the Joint of the Elbow.

MR. Morel, an eminent Surgeon at *Paris*, and of the Hospital *La Charité*, being consulted with Respect to an Aneurismal Tumour upon the Fore-arm of a Person proceeding from an external Cause, advised him to have the Operation performed as soon as possible, since the Tumour was increased to such a Magnitude that the
Skin

Skin was ready to open. The Patient consented upon Condition that it was performed at *Essone*, which was the Place of his ordinary Residence.

Mr. *Morel's* Affairs not permitting him to leave *Paris*, he proposed my going in his Stead, and accordingly I left *Paris* after Dinner and arrived at *Essone* in the Evening, to perform the Operation, accompanied with my Friend Mr. *Beignet*; who went out of Curiosity to see the Performance.

The Patient's Relations, presuming that the *Aneurisma* proceeded from a Bleeding that had been performed seven Weeks before the Tumour appeared, desired the Operation should be deferred till that Question was decided. Tho' I was almost certain that the Tumour was not the Consequence of that Bleeding, because the Patient was bled in the *Cephalick*, which runs upon the upper Part of the Arm, and is too far distant for any Branch of Artery to be concerned in opening it; nevertheless I postponed giving my Opinion, till after the Operation, as well to convince them that I would carefully examine into the Affair, as to be certain of not being mistaken in giving my Judgment rashly: For, altho' the *Cephalick*, as I have said before, is generally too remote from any Artery that may be concerned in opening it; nevertheless it is not impossible, by a very extraordinary Case, to find one, since several celebrated Practitioners, worthy of Credit, assure us to have met with one in that Place, and have opened the Artery by Mistake, when they believed it to be only the *Cephalick*. But it was impossible to judge precisely by the Sight or Feeling, the Aneurismal Tumour being, as I said before, of a prodigious Size, or in what Part of the Arm the Artery was

was situated from whence the *Aneurism* proceeded. Nevertheless, the Opinion of a Surgeon at *Corbeil*, as rash as he was ignorant, gave Rise to this Report, having assured the Patient's Relations that the *Aneurisma* proceeded from the Bleeding. This was contrary to Truth, the Patient himself affirming, that it happened by suddenly lifting a Cart-wheel that was stuck in the Mire, at which time he thought his Arm had been fractured, and that the Aneurismal Tumour appeared immediately in the Bend of his Arm. I made this Digression in Favour of young Surgeons, that they may not be too precipitate in giving their Opinions.

Whilst the Assistants were thus tormenting themselves upon the first Cause of this *Aneurisma*, which ought to be attributed only to the Rupture of the Tunicks of the Artery, occasioned by the extraordinary Effort mentioned before, I was thinking to prepare my Dressings for the Operation, which they had deferred to the next Day; and as this Operation is one of the most difficult in Surgery, and yet, such as we are frequently obliged to perform, I propose not to omit any thing in the Method used to render it successful, that the Recital may be more useful to young Surgeons, for whose Advantage it is principally intended.

I began by making two Rollers, three Fingers Breadth each, and two Ells long; four Longitudinal Compresses, of the same Breadth as the Rollers, foulded in Six doubles, and a Quarter of an Ell long; a single Piece of Linnen, cut with Six Tails to serve for a Plaister, and another folded double, and cut like the Former, to serve for a Circular Compress; a sufficient Number of *Dossils* of Lint, proper to fill up the Space possessed by the extravasated Blood in the Tumour,
which

which must be removed, and several small Compresses, gradually increasing in Bigness and proper to be placed one above the other, upon the opening of the Artery, in order to compress it.

Then I prepared the Medicines necessary, that is, Buttons of Vitriol, Digestive, and Astringent Powder to dress the Wound at the Beginning, whilst an *Hemorrhage* is to be apprehended, which I compos'd of the Powder of boiled *Turpentine*, *Colophon*, *Lime*, *Terra sigillata*, and *Hares Furr*; this is what we generally call the dry Digestive, with which, the Wound is filled the first Dressings, moderately to restrain too large a Suppuration, which is always dangerous when a Flux of Blood is to be feared.

I dispos'd also of the Medicine to serve as a Plaster, compos'd of *Bole-Armeny*, the Whites of Eggs, Vinegar, and Oil of Roses, the whole reduced into the Form of an Astringent Ointment of a mean Consistence.

All these were ranged in order upon a large Dish; then I threaded, with waxed Thread, my Needles, made on Purpose for the Ligature of the Artery, which are crooked, flat in the Curvature, with a blunt Point, peirced with an Eye a quarter of an Inch above the lower Extremity, to slide the Thread without passing it quite under the Artery, and are a little flat at the other End to handle them more commodiously.

Besides this, you must have a strong silken, or Thread Ligature, that will make two or three Turns round the Arm, a strong Piece of Pastebord a little bent, to place under the Knot of the Ligature, and a *Tourniquet* as thick as my Thumb, and four or five Inches long, to straiten the Ligature, with a Longitudinal Compress in six Doubles,

four

four Fingers breadth, and a quarter of an Ell long; to place under the Ligature.

I disposed myself, to perform the Operation next Day, at the Time appointed, in the Presence of several Surgeons. To this End, I placed the Patient upon the Side of his Bed, and two Servants behind to support him, and ordered his left Arm to be held by another, lest he should interrupt me, then ordering another Servant to take hold of the distempered Fore-arm, I placed the Circular Compress at the superior Part of the Arm near the Armpit, upon which I made two Turns of the Ligature, that was to be straitned by the *Tourniquet*. Then I introduced it underneath the second Turn, the Pastboard being placed under it; and making it as tight as was necessary, I gave it into the Hand of one of the Surgeons, in whom I placed the greatest Confidence; then desiring him to straiten it as much as I judged proper, as well to diminish the Pain of the Incision as to compress the Artery, I took an Imposthume Lancet, and thrust it into the Bottom of the Tumour, sliding it towards the superior Part, and opened it from one End to the other, enlarging the Incision besides, both above and below, with a Pair of blunt pointed Scissors: Thus having made Room sufficient to introduce my Fingers into the Tumour, I drew out a Porringer full of coagulated Blood, which made the Dilatation very large, and the Skin being very thin at the Bottom of the Tumour, and almost mortified, I extirpated a Part of it on each Side.

This last Circumstance proves the absolute Necessity there was of performing the Operation, it being very probable that the Tumour would soon have opened of itself without Art, and the Patient have perished by the Hemorrhage, before any Assistance
could

could be had. Hence we may judge of what Importance it is to employ Persons of Capacity in such Cases where an ill Consequence may be apprehended: Since most of the Surgeons, who saw this Tumour before Mr. *Morel*, having taken it for a Phlegmon, applied maturing Cataplasms to it, which did not a little contribute toward bringing the Tumour into the bad Condition wherein it was found.

When all the Blood was evacuated, I ordered the *Tourniquet* to be loosened and then perceived the Opening of the Artery, which was a Finger's breadth long, and the Borders of it lacerated, by which I shewed the Assistants, when the *Tourniquet* was strait, that the Artery had not been pricked, as was falsely suggested, by the Surgeon who had bled the Patient several Weeks before the Aneurismal Tumour appeared, but was occasioned by the Effort mentioned before.

Having thus cleared the Surgeon from the Want of Skill, wherewith he had been unjustly taxed, I took my threaded Needle, and passed it under the Artery above the Aperture, and, to facilitate its Passage, I gave a little Stroak with a Scalpel, to the Membrane under the Capsula, and then having thrust it a little beyond the Eye, I laid hold of the Thread and drew the Needle back the same Way it had entered. After this I made a first Knot immediately upon the Body of the Artery; then ordering the *Tourniquet* to be loosed, that I might be certain the Ligature was above the Opening of the Vessel, I put a small Compress upon the first Knot, and made another upon it, after which, ordering the *Tourniquet* to be loosed again, not one Drop of Blood came from the Artery.

For

For Fear the first Ligature should grow loose, in a Parallel Case, it would not be improper to pass another Piece of Thread under the Artery without tying it, which might supply the Place of the first in Case of Necessity.

The Ligature being thus made, tho' the Blood appeared seemingly stopped, I however made another under the Aperture of the Vessel, lest some communicating Branch should afterwards furnish Blood. Then I sprinkled some of my Digestive Powder into the Wound, and placed gradual Compresses upon the Ligature, filling the rest of the Wound with Dossils dipped in the same Powder, and Pledgets loaded with it upon the Top, still keeping the *Tourniquet* tight, lest the Ligature should relax by the frequent Pulsations of the Artery.

Moreover, I took Care to raise the gradual Compresses and Dossils above a Level with the Teguments, that the Bandage might make a stronger Compression upon the Artery, than the Lateral Parts of the Arm, so that, by this means, the Juices had a Freedom of Circulation in those Parts which the Tension of the Aneurismal Tumour had render'd inclinable to mortify.

Then I applied the Piece of Linnen loaded with Astringent Ointment in Form of a Plaister, afterward the Compress over the whole Arm dipped in Aromatick Wine, then the Longitudinal Compresses crossed upon the Place of the Ligature, after this the first Roller, which I crossed upon the Bend of the Elbow, and gradually brought it under the Armpit: Over this I applied another Roller, which I began with at the Wrist, and continued it to the Shoulder moderately strait.

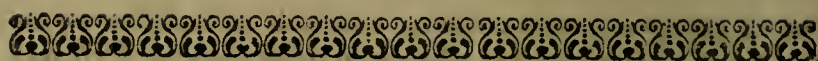
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When the Bandage was applied, I removed the *Tourniquet*, and the Patient was put into Bed, with his Arm placed at an obtuse Angle upon a Pillow, in a Situation a little elevated, ordering a Servant to keep his Hand pressing upon the Bend of the Arm for the Space of twelve Hours.

The Patient endured this tedious Operation with abundance of Resolution, and often repeated to us, that the *Tourniquet* had given him more Pain, than the rest of the Operation.

The Person's Relations having engaged me to stay till the next Day, I took off the first Dressing in twenty-four Hours after the Operation, with this Precaution, to fix the *Tourniquet* in the same Place it was before, that if the Ligature should happen to grow loose I might command the Blood. I found that the Dossils, Powders, and Compresses were cemented together, and made one Mass, which I drew away at once, taking Care to loosen gently the Ends of the Ligature of the Artery which were adherent to it.

Then I dressed the Wound as I had done before, excepting, that I made an Anodyne Embrocation from the Shoulder to the Hand before I applied the Astringent, instead whereof a Diapalma Plaister was substituted the next Day. The Ligature upon the Artery separated in eight Days, and Mr. *Che-minée*, the Surgeon of the Place, who dressed him afterwards, mundified, incarned, and cicatrised the Wound in thirty Days.



OBSERV. VIII.

Upon an Operation for the Stone attempted by an ignorant Surgeon.

ON the 20th of *March*, 1696, I was sent for to *Imeray*, to cut a Gentleman 82 Years of Age for the Stone, who had been afflicted with Nephritick Pains for four Years before. Having a Difficulty in making Water, a Surgeon proposed the Introduction of a Probe into the Bladder, which he patiently endured, and having felt a Stone with the End of his Probe, told him, there was no other Method of curing him than to perform the Operation, and that no Time was to be lost, since an Inflammation in the Neck of the Bladder would soon happen, and then it would be impossible to probe him. The Gentleman fearing this Accident, consented to all the Surgeon had Rashness enough to undertake, and promised to perform that Operation with Ease, which he had never attempted before, either upon a living, or dead Body; and I am Witness, that when he was under me at *Hotel Dieu*, he neglected many Opportunities of seeing it performed: Neither had he one Instrument that was necessary, and was obliged to send to *Paris* to buy them, otherwise this Novice in *Lithotomy* could never have made an Essay; which would have been very fortunate to the Gentleman.

He employed a Carpenter in the mean Time to make a Table proper to fasten the Patient to in
the

the Operation : But without mentioning the ill Use the Operator made of it, it was very unnecessary for him to make all these Preparations, since an Armed Chair well fastened to a Table would have served for the Purpose, and it is only in Hospitals, where a great Number of Persons are cut Spring and Fall, that there is Occasion for one of these Tables, the Back whereof is contrived to rise and fall according to the Size of the Patient.

At length the Instruments being brought, and the Day fixed for the Operation, this expert Operator apprized the Physicians and Surgeons of *Chartres*, several Priests in the Neighbourhood; and Friends of the Patient to be Witnesses of his Performance, to which they were utter Strangers.

He placed his Patient upon the Chair, and fastened him to it according to the usual Method; then introducing his Cranulated Probe into the Bladder, as I am told he did, he made his Incision upon it, and endeavoured to introduce the Gorgeret by the Aperture, and then imagined he could insinuate his Dilatatory; after which, believing that he had penetrated into the Bladder, he offered to make his Forceps enter, using all imaginable Endeavours to introduce them, but without Success, and at length was obliged to abandon the Operation, and put his Patient into Bed.

Soon after this, even the same Day, one of the Physicians, whom he assured of better Success upon a second Attempt, told him, that he had nothing to do but to proceed, the Patient's Condition requiring immediate Assistance. He exposed him a second Time, and after many Trials, and torturing this unhappy Victim of his Ignorance to such a Degree that the by Standers were ready to fall into a Syncope, he was obliged to confess himself at a Loss.

The unhappy Gentleman thus abandoned to his dismal Fate, was dressed of his Wound, which healed in 15 Days: A sufficient Proof, that our pretended Lithotomist had not opened the Canal of the Urethra, in his Operation; besides, not one Drop of Urine came out by the Wound.

For the present, they contented themselves with instructing the Patient how to probe himself with the Algaly, to make Water. His Pains increased more, and more, in Proportion as he made Use of the Probe, and his Inclinations to make Water returned so frequently, that he was under a Necessity of probing himself 50 or 60 Times in a Day, and as often at Night.

He could not keep any longer in his Bed, being obliged to lye upon a Couch before the Fire. The Irritation of the Probe so often introduced, occasioned a Discharge of Blood with his Urine, besides, abundance of Slime, and Pus, resembling the Whites of Eggs, and the violent Shocks of a Fever, with which he was frequently attacked, gave Reason to believe, that he could not undergo the Operation.

A little Time after the Attempt of the first Operation, I happening to be at *Soulers* near *Chartres*, a Person for whom I have a great Esteem engaged me to pay him a Visit, whom I found in a most deplorable Condition.

He passed the Years 94 and 95 in these cruel Tortures, his Physicians not thinking him able to undergo the Operation, for the Reasons mentioned before. At length in the Year 96, the Patient wrote a pressing Letter to me, desiring I would come to perform the Operation. The miserable Condition in which I had seen him, and eighteen Months that he had since passed in Agonies, dissuaded me
abso-

absolutely from going, not perceiving the least Prospect of Success. But the first President of the Court of *Aides* and the Countess of *Vauvineux* sent for me, earnestly requesting that I would afford the Gentleman that Satisfaction, which I consented to, after giving my Prognostick, by assuring them, that he was not in a Condition to reap any Benefit from the Operations, or even to support it.

When I arrived at the Gentleman's Seat at *Ime-ray*, I found him lying upon a Couch by the Fire Side. He rose immediately, and took the Probe to make himself Urine before me, attended with the same Pains that had preceded his making Water for a long Time, and desired I would feel the Stone, which I had done eighteen Months before, when I saw him the first Time.

I performed the Operation next Morning, not being able to withstand his earnest Solicitations. It was performed without much Pain and expeditiously enough, and I extracted from him at that Time fourteen Stones, resembling so many Dice.

I should observe that, before I penetrated into the Bladder, I found a hard Lump of Flesh five Fingers Breadth thick, and discovered some carnosous Substances on the Sides of the Bladder, which opposed the Introduction of the Instruments.

This carnosous Excrecence was extremely sensible, and caused the same Pains before making Water, after the Operation, as he endured before he was delivered of the Stones, altho' I had introduced a long Canula into the Bladder, to make the Urine pass with more Ease.

Two Days after the Operation, being willing to be convinced whether any other Stone remained, I thrust a Woman's Probe into the Wound, and discovering one, I slid a Pair of small Forceps

along the Probe, which would not pass without creating violent Pains, on Account of the hard Flesh, and the carnous Excrescences that obstructed its Passage. However, I extracted two Stones resembling the former, which made sixteen: After which I made Injections into the Bladder, and tho' the Urine was freely discharged and in a large Quantity thro' the Canula, his Pains increased to that Degree, that he died eight Days after the Operation.

R E M A R K.

It is very probable, that if this Gentleman had employed a skilful Operator at first, who had extracted these Stones at a Time when the Patient had Strength sufficient to support the Operation, and when his Bladder was not in so bad a State as I afterwards found it, there would have been reasonable Hopes of Success, since he withstood those cruel Tortures for the Space of two Years, till the continual Irritations of the Probe having rendered the Bladder schirrhous, put it out of the Power of Relief by the Operation.



OBSERV. IX.

Upon an Enteromphalos.

A Goldsmith's Daughter, 14 Years of Age, was frequently troubled with a Strangulation of the Intestine at the Navel, which formed a Tumour

mour of the Bigness of a Goose's Egg, attended with such violent Pains that she became Livid in the Face, insomuch that it was thought she was ready to expire every Moment.

Being sent for to give my Opinion in this Distemper, I declared that it could not be cured without the Operation, and the Parents consenting to it, I performed it in the following Manner on the 11th of Nov. 1694.

I took a strong Piece of Thread well waxed, which I doubled into four, and having two young Surgeons to assist me, I laid the Child upon its Back cross the Knees of one of my Assistants, whilst others held her firm in that Posture by the Feet and Shoulders. Then I reduced the Intestine into the Abdomen, and pinching up the Navel, I raised it as high as I could, and ordered it to be thus held by a Servant, who kept it suspended in this Situation.

When I had done this, I took the waxed Thread, and applied it as close to the Belly as possible, making the Surgeons Knot; but before I drew it tight, I ordered my Assistant to press the Bottom of the suspended Part, where I proposed to make the Knot, drawing up the Navel at the same Time, lest the Intestine should be engaged in the Ligature, and now drew the Knot as tight as I could, and made another upon it: But the Ligature growing loose two Days after, in Proportion as the Part included in the Knot mortified, I made a stronger, being thoroughly convinced that the Intestine was not engaged in the former.

This second Ligature was no sooner made, but the Tumour became as black as a Mulberry, and appeared tumefied with coagulated Blood, and three Days after I made a third, which I drew straiter

than the two preceding, and then took off the whole Tumour a quarter of an Inch above the Ligatures, which separated on the twelfth Day, and the Ulcer was compleatly cicatrised in forty.

The Child has been in good Health ever since, and has felt no Pains of the Cholick. Dr. *Save*, of the Faculty of *Paris*, agreed that the Operation was very necessary, when I assured him that it might be performed without Danger.

Since that Time, another Girl being so cruelly tormented with the same Disease, that she could not rest Night nor Day, was happily cured by the same Operation, and from that Time, exempt from all Cholicks and Pains in the Belly.

R E M A R K.

I know that the Cause of these Umbilical Herniæ, which so frequently happen to Children soon after they are born, is sufficiently understood by able Surgeons; but as I write this for the Instruction of Youth, I must remark, that the most general Cause of this Inconveniency proceeds from the Midwives Error in making the Ligature of the Umbilical Vessels at too great a Distance from the Belly, saying, that what is superfluous will afterwards separate; which, indeed, happens to many: But it is sufficient that Accidents happen to some, to engage all those who are concerned in the Practice of Midwifery, to make the Ligature as close as possible to the Belly, in order to prevent those Dilatations to which Children are enough exposed, without contributing more to it by this Error; and this is what I do, and always shall observe in making that Ligature.

OBSERV. X.

Upon a Descent of the Womb.

ON the 15th of *January*, 1693, I opened the Body of a Woman, who had a Descent of the Womb at *Hotel Dieu*, in the Presence of several Surgeons and Midwives. After opening the Abdomen and separating the Os Pubis, I found that a carnous Substance, which appeared externally, was only a Tumefaction of the Vagina, into the middle whereof the internal Orifice of the Womb was so far advanced that it might be superficially felt; and by continuing to trace the Progress of that Organ to the Hypogastrick Region, I discovered, and demonstrated to the Spectators, that the greatest Part of the Womb was out of that Cavity, and in the Vagina, without being in the least tumefied or altered, in such Manner that the very Bottom was descended to the Os Pubis. Mr. *Du Vernay*, a celebrated Professor of Surgery and Anatomy in the Royal Garden of Plants, was Witness to this Dissection.

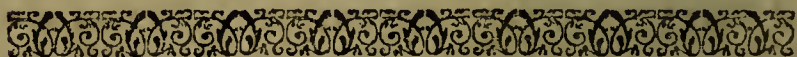




OBSERV. XI.

Upon the same Subject.

THE 20th of the same Month, 93, I opened the Body of another Woman who had a Descent of the same Kind, and tho' the *Vagina* was much less tumefied, than in the preceding Case, nevertheless, the internal Orifice of the Womb manifestly appeared externally; and we discovered, by opening the *Hypogastrium*, that the whole Womb was split into the outward Tumour, tho' the broad Ligaments seemed no Way distended, their Membranous Substance suffering them to yield with ease.



OBSERV. XII.

Upon the same Subject.

THE 26th of the same Month, a third Woman was brought to the Hospital, extremely ill of a continual Fever, and was troubled with a considerable Descent of the Womb at the same Time. As she was absolutely in a deplorable Condition, I desired some Surgeons, who had the Curiosity as well as my self, of being satisfied in
such

such Facts, to acquaint me when she was dead, and spoke to the Sisters of the Ward to give me the same Notice. The Desire I had of convincing Mr. *Verduc*, Doctor in Physick, of the Absurdity of the Opinion he maintained, founded upon the Authority of several Authors, who in all Probability were no better instructed upon that Head, than himself, that the Womb was never displaced; that what was called a Descent of the Womb, was only a Relaxation of the *Vagina*; and that the Reduction I had made upon a Girl at *Tboulouse*, which had made a considerable Noise at *Paris*, was not of the Womb, but the *Vagina*; the Desire I had, I say, of convincing him of the Falsity in that Respect, was the Reason that I omitted no Opportunity of proving him in an Error.

The Woman dying soon after, before I began to open the Body, I desired the Surgeons and Midwives who were present, to feel and remark carefully the internal Orifice of the Womb, which appeared externally of a considerable Size and Thickness, that they might have ocular Demonstration when the *Hypogastrium* was opened, whether this Orifice would not communicate by Continuity to the Extremity of the Womb.

Then opening the lower Belly and the *Hypogastrick* Region, they might as easily perceive as myself, that the Womb was not in the *Hypogastrium*, but had passed under the *Os Pubis* into the *Vagina*. Afterward, taking my Probe, I introduced it by this external Orifice of the Womb to the Bottom, and dividing it longitudinally, the Truth we were seeking plainly appear'd; that is, the Womb was opened in its whole Length.

For, is it impossible when the *Vagina* is excessively tumefied, and comes out, that its Fibres considerably

siderably contracting, may not draw out the Body of the Womb, to which they are fastened, and this with so much the greater Facility, because the Womb by its own Weight has a natural Tendency downward.

I am farther confirmed in my Opinion of the Possibility of the Womb's Descent, from the Knowledge I have of several Women, who being troubled with that Disorder, easily reduce it when they are not with child, and feel no Inconveniency when they have been pregnant two or three Months.



OBSERV. XIII.

The Consequence of some Facts touching the same Subject.

A Lady of my Acquaintance, at present far advanced in Years, began to have a Descent of the Womb after her first lying-in; she has since had eight Children and is in good Health, altho' it is forty Years from her first Pregnancy. She would never wear a Pessary. The Descent happens when she walks much, and she reduces it easily when she repofes. This Distemper, tho' of so long continuance, would not be incurable, if it depended only upon the *Vagina*, as our Doctor and many other Authors falsely imagine; it would be only applying such Medicines as are proper to dissolve the Callosity, like those that happen in other Parts. But a Descent of the
Womb

Womb is no more than a Relaxation of the Ligaments, without being distemper'd itself; yet the Disposition alters when it comes out, and cannot be re-established, without being reduced, and kept supported by a Pessary.

In the Month of *June* 1699, a Woman came to me, expressing a very great Concern on Account of a Descent of the Womb, with which she had been long afflicted, and had reduced her to such a State that she could not walk without inexpressible Pains: Two large Ulcers at the Border of the *Vagina* contributed much to this Inconveniency, but had their Seat in the Womb, which came out of the *Vulva* the Bigness of a two penny Loaf. I propos'd the Use of the Pessary to her, but she informed me, that having often attempted to wear it, she had reaped no Benefit, because it always fell out as soon as she began to walk.

I ordered her to keep in Bed for two Days, and then, while several Gossips propos'd different Medicines for the Cure of those Ulcers, I reduced the Descent; using a Pessary which kept the Womb so well in its situation, that it never fell down since, and without Doubt these Ulcerations healed by the natural Balsam, when the Womb was reduced to its ordinary Place.

I had made the like Experiment almost at *Hotel Dieu* several Years before, when I followed Mr. *Garbe* one of the Physicians of the Hospital to write his Prescriptions. There was a Woman in the *Legats* Ward who had a Descent of the Womb that was entirely ulcered, and the Volume of the Tumour as big as a Child's Head. I applied emollient and resolving Fomentations for five or six Days, and then reduced the Descent without
any

any Regard to the Ulcers. Afterwards, I used a Pessary of Cork, which not being capable to support so great a Weight, I had a steel Plate made, which was fastened to a Girdle by Means of a Spring that bent into the *Vulva*, at the Extremity whereof a small Pad was placed, which retained the Womb in its natural Situation. This Woman perfectly recovered, and has since often returned me Thanks for my Care and Assistance.

I remember another Woman in the Lying-in Ward from whom I extracted a Globe of Box that was made for Bowling, which she had introduced into the *Vulva* herself to stop a Descent of the Womb, that incommoded her. This extraneous Body being grown fætid by its long stay in that Part, caused insupportable Smartings and Pains, by the Excoriations it had occasioned in the *Vagina*. She complained to the Chief Midwife, and I extracted this pretended Pessary with a Pair of Forceps used in the Extraction of the Stone, and had no small Difficulty to lay hold of it because of its Size and Rotundity, which made it slip from the Instrument.

Detergent Injections were afterwards used, and when the Ulcerations were healed, we introduced a Pessary of Cork covered with Wax, which was the lightest and most supportable of those Instruments, and she has been perfectly relieved ever since.

Some Time after another Woman in the *Legats* Ward being much incommoded by a Ball of Wax which she had introduced several Years before to support a Descent of the Womb, desired that I would deliver her of it, which I performed with Difficulty, the Wax breaking in Pieces between the Branches of my Instrument, which obliged

liged me to introduce it thirty Times successively into the *Vagina* before the whole was extracted, and all the Fragments of Wax amass'd together weigh'd above a Pound. The same Injections were used as to the Former, and from that time the Womb was retained in its natural Situation, by a Cork Pessary garnished with Wax.

A third Woman sent for me soon after to extract a Pessary of Cork which she had introduced herself without being covered with Wax; she had worn it a long Time, and that spongy Substance being swelled with Moisture had contracted a Putrefaction, when Ulcerations proceeded that were very incommodious and troublesome.

I would have extracted this extraneous Body by thrusting my Finger into the Hole in the middle of it, but it broke in Pieces, and I could not draw any of the Fragments out with my Finger, which obliged me to use my Forceps, as I had done in the two preceeding Cases, and I extracted the whole in seven or eight Attempts. As the violent Pains occasioned by the Stay of this extraneous Body had caused a considerable Fever, I bled her twice, and she was perfectly cured by such Injections as were used to the two former, and the Descent supported by a Pessary.

These three different extraneous Bodies that I extracted from these three Women had an insupportable Odour, and the Box Bowl which I preserved a long Time, after many Lotions and Infusions in spirituous Liquors, still retained its ill Scent for above Six Months. It is necessary to observe, that not only Women who have born Children are troubled with Descents of the Womb, but sometimes Maidens and Nuns, to whom I have been often obliged to give Pessarys.

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The 26th of *March* 1693, a Woman was brought to *Hotel Dieu* grievously afflicted with a continual Fever, and incommoded besides with so considerable a Descent of the Womb, that the *Vagina* was half a Foot out of the *Vulva*, and the internal Orifice of the Womb appeared at the Extremity of this Elongation as plain as I ever saw it in my Life, altho' I have seen and handled many within these ten Years, that I have been Chief of the Lying-in Ward, where I frequently made Demonstrations, as well upon Female dead Bodies for the Instruction of Apprentices and Midwives, and upon living Women to distinguish the Time of their Pregnancy, in order to admit them to lye-in at the Hospital, or to send them back till the Term is completed: In which, however, we may be often deceived.

This Woman died the sixth of *April* following, and as it happened at a Time when I was eager of Information in this Distemper of the *Uterus* by reiterated Observations, I was glad to have understanding Witnesses, lest my own Eyes should be deceived. Therefore I opened the Body in Presence of a Physician and several Surgeons.

I had reduced this Elongation when she first came to the Hospital, upon Account of the painful Ulcerations in the Part which would have increased and degenerated into a Gangrene.

I began by opening the lower Belly, that I might thrust those Parts out again which I had reduced before; but first I desired them to observe that all the Parts were in their natural Situation, except the Womb, which was under the *Os Pubis*; then I pinched up the internal Orifice of the Womb by the external Aperture, and brought it out as it was before the Reduction. This Descent came

as low, as that of the Girl at *Thoulouse*, of whom I shall speak hereafter.

The whole Body of the Womb was out of the *Hypogastrium*, and the Bottom of it under the *Os Pubis*; and its internal Orifice elongated, which proves the Action of the Fibres of the *Vagina* upon that Orifice, by doubling themselves at the Extremity of the Descent, as does the strait Gut in Children, when it falls out of the *Anus*. After this I thrust the Descent into the *Regio Hypogastrica*, by which Means these Parts reassumed their natural Situation.

It appears from hence, that if this Woman, when alive, had always lain down, the Descent being once reduced, the Parts would have retained their natural Position; whereas by walking or upon any Effort whatsoever, they must fall back, unless supported by Means of a Pessary, as I have already sufficiently insinuated.



OBSERV. XIV.

Upon a Prolapsus Ani.

I Was sent for the same Year to see a Child who had a falling down of the *Rectum*, a Foot in Length. I attempted to reduce it with my Hands at first; but what entered on one side came out by the other, so that I was obliged to request the Assistance of two Surgeons who were present; these two having their Fingers armed with a Piece of fine Linnen, secured the Portion

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of the Intestine on each Side as I pressed it in, and this Reduction could not be performed but after a long Time.

Then I made a large Tent of Lint, which I passed thro' a thick Compress, and covering it with an Astringent introduced it into the *Anus*, applying the T. Bandage over all.

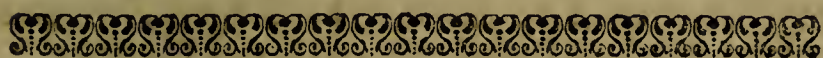
For a certain Time they removed the Tent when the Child wanted to go backwards, compressing the Sides of the *Anus* at the same Time, lest the Intestine should fall out.

Fortifying Injections, made with Astringent Wine were likewise used, and Compresses dipped in the same Liquor applied externally, by means of which Medicines the Child was perfectly cured.

Reflecting upon the Length of this Relaxation of the Intestine, I believe it probable, that the *Rectum* was not concerned in it alone, and that the Colon which follows it, might furnish a Part: And what confirms me in this Thought is, that I have observed that those who have these large Descents of the Intestine, are troubled with Inclinations to vomit, which proceeds from the Junction of the Colon to the Stomach by means of the Epiploon, so that this Intestine cannot be considerably relaxed, without causing an Action uneasy to the Stomach.

I have seen leaden or Tin Canulas introduced into the *Anus* after the Reduction of the Intestine, instead of a Tent of Lint; those who make use of them pretending that the Excrements may pass thro' them, without any Fear of the Descent of the Gut: But, besides the Pain occasioned by these Canulas on Account of their Inflexibility, and that they may be discharged with the Excrements by

by the Impulse of the Peristaltick Motion of the Intestines, they grow so filthy that a new one is required every dressing.



O B S E R V. XV.

Upon a Descent of the Womb, which was at first taken at Thoulouse, and afterwards at Paris, for an Hermaphrodite.

A Native of *Thoulouse* came to *Paris* in the Year 1693, in a Man's Habit, and a Sword by his Side, having his Hair hanging down like a Girl's notwithstanding, tied behind with a Ribbon after the *Spanish* and *Neapolitan* Fashion, a cocked up Hat, and the rest of the Dress like that of other Men.

She made a great Noise at *Paris* among the Physicians and Surgeons, saying that she was an Hermaphrodite; that is, that she had the Parts natural to both Sexes, and was capable of using both. She appeared at the publick and private Assemblies of Persons belonging to these two Professions, and suffered herself to be examined for a slender Reward by such as had the Curiosity. But amongst those who examined her, very few had sufficient Knowledge and Experience to judge of her Distemper; for which Reason, the Majority suffered themselves to be led into an Opinion by her Discourse, and to believe her an Hermaphrodite, because this Opinion was favourable to her by exciting the Curiosity of all Sorts of

People to see her. Even some Physicians and Surgeons of Eminence loudly confirmed her to be what she said she was, who by this means made it appear, that a Person may have an extraordinary Reputation in Physick or Surgery, without a solid Fund of Knowledge and a real Capacity.

The Abbot of *St. Uffans*, who was a Person of Distinction, Doctor in Physick, and came often to the Hospital for the Instruction of the Poor, to whom he gave large Alms, mentioned this Girl to me as a compleat Hermaphrodite. He shewed me several Letters from *Thoulouse* wrote to him upon that Occasion, by which it appeared that the Magistrates of that City, upon a Certificate of the Physicians and Surgeons in their Jurisdiction, who had declared her to be more Male than Female, had passed a Sentence, that for the future she should wear a Man's Habit, under Pain of corporal Punishment. All the Surgeons of *Hotel Dieu* had seen her, and it seemed as tho' I was the only one who was not curious enough to see this Prodigy. As they all offered to bring her to *Hotel Dieu* that I might examine her in their Presence; I promised them readily to comply, telling them at the same Time, that I believed their monstrous Sight was nothing more than a Descent of the Uterus.

In short, she came to me at the Evenings Dressings, which being finished, I ordered her into the Surgery for the wounded, the Place I had fixed upon for this Examination. Before she submitted to be visited she insisted that every one present should give her a Penny, and I was the first who satisfied her Demand.

At first she would make me believe that she had been familiar with Women; but this was soon destroyed

destroyed by her own Answers, in Proportion as I examined her carefully upon each Part. I began by her Breast, which was as large as a Maiden's Thirty Years of Age, and I believe that was near her own. Then I examined the Descent of the Womb, which came eight or ten Inches in length out of the *Vulva*, very large above, near the *Os Pubis*, where the Body of the Womb was descended, covered over with the *Vagina* turned back like a Glove, and proceeded continually diminishing to the Extremity of the Descent, which was no larger than a Walnut, and the internal Orifice of the Womb was visible, from whence some Menstrual Blood was discharged at this Time. As to the upper Part of this Tumour, it was as large as a Penny Loaf, or somewhat more.

I obliged her to make Water before the Company, because she said the Urine had two Passages: And to demonstrate to the contrary, I held the Labia asunder whilst she did it, by which means the Spectators perceived the *Meatus Urinarius*, from whence alone the Urine was discharged. But, what occasioned her to believe that the Urine came thro' two Passages was, that the Urine, passing thro' the natural canal, spread itself into the Descent even to its Extremity, whence they had made her to believe she had a *Membrum Virile*. Moreover, as this Descent had not been reduced for a long Time, it seemed to be covered with a true *Epidermis*.

When I had examined this Descent to my own Satisfaction and to that of the Assembly, Mr. *de St. Ussans* asked me if there was any Hopes of the poor Creature's Recovery. I answered him, that the Descent might be infallibly reduced after neces-

fary Preparations; upon which, the Abbot taking her in private, prevailed upon her by his Remonstrances to quit a Man's Habit and submit to the Reduction of the Tumour; that she might no longer lead a vagabond and libertinous Life, which was not agreeable to her real Sex, all that the World had made her understand upon that Head being a mere Illusion, of which she would be convinced when she found her self in the Condition of other Women.

I ordered a Bed to be prepared for her in St. *Austin's* Ward, and Mother St. *Remy*, who was then upon Duty, coming to receive her at the Door, after the common Visit, put her on a clean Night Cap, a sick Person's Gown, and laid her in a Bed by herself.

The next Day she was bled in the Arm, afterwards twice purged, and fomented three Times *per* Day for the Space of five Days; then I reduced this Mass into its natural Situation in a very short Time, in Presence of above thirty Physicians and Surgeons, who came out of Curiosity to see the Operation, and were all surprised to find what had occasioned such various Discourse, so soon effaced by this Reduction.

After the Operation, I ordered Compresses steeped in Aromatick Wine to be applied to the Hypogastrick Region as well as upon the *Vulva*, being first well fomented; and a few Days after, altho' a Cork Pessary covered with Wax was introduced to prevent its falling again, I still obliged her to keep her bed very regularly for a Fortnight. Thus having performed the Cure of this Descent, the true Sense of that inexplicable *Ænigma* of *Hermaphrodite* was unriddled.

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Mr. *de St. Uffans*, moved with Compassion for this unhappy Creature, who understood no Employment, but such as any one of each Sex might exercise, and who had subsisted till this Time only by what was given her for shewing herself from Town to Town ; Mr. *de St. Uffans*, I say, cloathed her in an Habit suitable to her Sex, and bound her Apprentice to a Sempstress for three Years to learn the Trade. But this poor Creature being a long time accustomed to a free Life, often came to me complaining of the Hardships she underwent with her Mistress, and at length was so far displeased at the Confinement of her Apprenticeship that she left it before her Time was expired, and I have heard nothing of her since.

After this Patient was cured, many boasted that they understood her Distemper, and had advised her to the Operation I had performed : but as I had informed myself of the Patient relating to that Particular, of the Opinions of all the Physicians and Surgeons to whom she had shewn herself ; she declared with all the Sincerity possible, and even without my pressing her to know it, that there was only one amongst them all who was of my Opinion with Respect to her Distemper, who had proposed the same Method of Cure ; that all the others she named, took one of these two Methods, either to ask her no Questions, (which she attributed to their Want of understanding her Distemper) and the Rest to declare they believed her an Hermaphrodite ; but if those of the last Opinion were most in Number, those who said nothing were the most prudent.

But to proceed, I was much surpris'd that Mr. *Verduc*, Doctor in Physick, who published his *Pathologia Chirurgica* soon after, had the Obstinacy

to assure the Publick, that what I had reduced in this Girl of *Tboulouse* was only a Relaxation of the *Vagina*, and that the Womb was not concerned, tho' I had offered to undeceive him by as many Experiments as he could desire, and with which he ought to have been satisfied: And when he says, in the 42d Chapter of the second Volume of this *Pathology*, that having introduced a Probe into this Girl's *Vagina*, he found a Resistance when it had entered about five or six Inches, which proceeded from the internal Orifice, and that Blood issued from the Vessels of the *Vagina* that were become varicous.

It manifestly appears, that he deceives himself, by endeavouring to undeceive others: For I, who saw the Distemper and examined it as well as himself, am thoroughly persuaded, that instead of thrusting his Probe into the *Vagina*, as he imagined, and has reported in his Book, it passed into the internal Orifice of the Womb, and that the Resistance he felt was at the Bottom of it; that offering to force his Probe he made some Excoriations at the Bottom, which furnished the Blood that was discharged. And when he says, in another Place, that had it been the Womb which Mr. *Saviard* reduced in this Girl, he could not possibly have reduced it with so much ease. In answer to this, I say, that had it been only an Elongation of the *Vagina*, I could not have reduced it; and even tho' I had forced it to enter into its natural Situation, I could not possibly have supported it there, since a Tumour of the *Vagina* necessarily requires suppurating and resolvent Medicines, by Means whereof it may be cured without Reduction.

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In short, if Mr. *Verduc* has had the Rashness to encounter Mr. *Moriceau's* and my Sentiments by his Reasoning, by his own Experience, and by the Authority of some modern Anatomists, we know that the judicious Part of Mankind will not depend upon his Reasoning or Authority, to the Prejudice of Mr. *Moriceau's* Opinion, who is universally allow'd to be the most understanding and experienced Surgeon in *Europe* in Diseases peculiar to Women; and that Obstinacy of supporting an erroneous Opinion built upon false Principles, will sooner prejudice the Doctor's Memory, than give a Stain to the Opinion of that celebrated Surgeon, which is founded upon solid Reasonings, upon the unanimous Approbation of the most able Practitioners, and undeniable Facts.

I have two Instances more to alledge, that will more fully prove the Descent of the Womb out of the *Vulva* than all the preceding.

At the Time that *Mademoiselle de la Marche* was chief Midwife at *Hotel Dieu*, I saw a Woman in Labour, who had the Body of the Womb containing the Child entirely out of the *Vulva*; the internal Orifice plainly appeared dilated the Breadth of two Crowns, and thro' this opening the Head of the Child covered with Hair was very conspicuous, and presented itself in the natural Posture. The Woman was in the Chair where they place those who have difficult Labours, the Seat whereof is cut before lest the Womb should fall or be overturned in the last Efforts of the Labour, by this means the Woman was happily delivered: After which the Womb was pushed back into its Place, and when she recovered a Pessary was used to keep it reduced.

Soon

Soon after *Mademoiselle de Morlet* had succeeded the former, as chief Midwife, it happened that one of her Apprentices laying a Woman, would perform it without calling her Mistress, being all of them fond of acting alone, that they may boast of their Performances: This Apprentice, I say, being willing to deliver the Woman, drew out the Bottom of the Womb with the *Placenta*; then discovering her Fault, she called her Mistress, who separated the *Placenta* from the Womb. As I was present with another Surgeon, after making some Attempts to reduce the Womb, she desired me to try whether I could succeed better. I could only reduce the half, and the Woman falling into extraordinary Swoons, we were obliged rather to think of strengthening her than to finish the Operation.

She lived for the Space of eight Days after, with a very painful Tension in her Belly, accompanied with Vomitings and Nausea. I opened the Body and found the internal Orifice of the Womb out of the *Vagina* very wide and mortified, which is a certain Proof, that the Womb and its internal Orifice, by violent Efforts, may fall into the *Vagina*, and even out of the *Vulva*, by being more elongated.

I am persuaded that the Observations I have hitherto related upon the Descent of the Womb, are more than sufficient to prove the Possibility; of it; nevertheless, I cannot forbear giving you another, on Account of the Singularity of the Fact, it being found complicated with a Stone in the Bladder; and this shall be the last; for was I to relate all those I have seen, it would require more Leisure than I have.

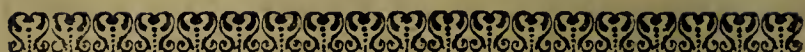
A Girl aged Twenty-five came to the Hospital in the Month of Oct. 1692, being ill of a Descent

scent of the Womb, of the Bigness of a middle sized Melon, with which she had been troubled twelve Years without being once reduced. She was immediately bled and purged, and I ordered emollient Fomentations to be used twice *per* Day for a Fortnight. Then I applied my self to the Reduction of the Tumour, in which I found abundance of Difficulty: At first I endeavour'd to reduce it by my self, but not succeeding, desired the Assistance of another Surgeon who was very useful upon this Occasion: For not being able to retain what I had thrust back with both my Hands, his and mine alternately supported what was reduced, till the Reduction was absolutely compleated.

But, as she complained of a Difficulty in making Water after the Operation more than she had done before, I thought proper to probe her, and discovered a Stone in the Bladder.

This Stone was afterwards extracted and very large, from whence we may conclude she had been troubled with it a long Time, and that this extraneous Body might be the Cause of the Descent of the Womb. Be that as it will, she perfectly recovered of both Distempers, wearing a steel Pessary however, such as I have described before.





OBSERV. XVI.

Upon a dry Gangrene.

IN the Month of *December* 1693, I was sent for to give my Opinion in a Lady's Case, who had a Gangrene upon the right Leg, which had been preceded by a cold Humour upon the Head at first, and afterward upon the Chest. She was under the Care of *Messieurs de Bourges* and *Gilles*, and found herself tolerably well for a Fortnight, when she was seized in the Night with so violent an Heat in her Legs, that being obliged to rise out of her Bed, she plunged them into a Pail of cold Water, to mitigate the Heat and Itching, with which she was incommoded, and then these Symptoms ceased.

Some Days after, as she was playing at Cards with other Ladies, she was suddenly attack'd with so violent a Pain in her right Heel, that not being able to support it, she sent for Mr. *Gilles*, who was Surgeon to the Family, for Relief: Who having applied Anodynes to the Part affected without Success, and knowing the Danger of the Case, desired a Consultation, and Mr. *Tribollean* was sent for the next Day. They examined the whole Leg very regularly, and found a little Lividity near the Heel affected, without any other Alteration in the Leg, either as to its Bigness or Colour; but in the Place where the Vessels are at
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the Extremity of the Foot, was the Lividity before mentioned.

I believe this Distemper to be of the same kind with that which is so frequent in *Solonia*, and happens to the Peasants of the Country, who eat Bread made with a certain Corn that has a Seed in the Ear of it resembling a Cock's Spurs, (and it is a common saying of those People, that they have eat *Cock Spurs*.) Their upper and lower Extremities grow as dry as touch Wood, and as extenuated as *Egyptian Mummies*. I saw several of them in the Year 94 at *Hotel Dieu* in *Orleans*, where I was commanded to perform some Operations in *Feb.* and *March* the same Year. These Gentlemen first made Scarifications, then deeper, and and at length large Incisions from one End of the Lady's Leg to the other, without her being sensible of the least Pain; for several Days every Thing remained in the same Condition, and it was on the seventh of her Distemper that I was called into Consultation, when we concluded upon the Amputation, which was performed the same Day.

We had prepared, as is always practised upon such Occasions, every thing necessary to stop the Hemorrhage that might be occasioned by the Artery of the Thigh, as well as that of other Vessels which might furnish Blood in a Limb of so much Importance; but these Preparations were useless; for when the Thigh was amputated and the Tourniquet loose, not one drop of Blood was discharged, altho' the Flesh was of a good Colour, only a little Pale; the Artery was tied notwithstanding, and the Rest of the Dressing applied.

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The next Day we were upon our Guard with Respect to the Hemorrhage upon removing the Dressing; but we had no more Blood than the Day before: We dressed the Wound a considerable Time, till excruciating Pains supervening on the other Leg and Thigh, which were likewise followed by a Gangrene, we judged it improper to perform the like Operation, and abandoned the Patient to her miserable Fate, which was terminated in a short Time.



O B S E R V. XVII.

Upon cutting a Child for the Stone, who had an Abscess in the Kidney.

IN the Beginning of June 1692, a Child ten Years old afflicted with the Stone was sent to the Hospital to be cut. His Urine was purulent, and when he was prepared according to the usual Method, he was cut the 15th of the same Month. The Pus he discharged with his Urine before the Operation, came out by the Incision made at the Time of it, which was in so large a Quantity that he visibly decayed and died the 20th, that is, five Days after the Operation.

I opened the Body, and found the left Kidney larger and softer than ordinary, and the Ureter on the same Side bigger and more dilated in its whole Length. Then I searched for the right Kidney, and not finding it, I laid hold of the right Ureter where it enters into the Bladder, and traced it to
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the *Pelvis*, which I found deprived of Flesh and Fat, bearing the Form of a membranous Bag. By pressing this Bag the Pus flowed by the Ureter, from thence into the Bladder and so thro' the Incision made in the Operation. The Bladder was not alter'd in the least, nor the Vessels of the Kidney, which appeared as tho' they had not been affected, all the Flesh and Fat of the Kidney being wasted by Suppuration.

He had had two or three Shiverings every Day, as well before as after the Operation, with a supervening Fever. All the other Parts of the *Abdomen* and *Thorax* were perfectly sound.



O B S E R V. XVIII.

Upon a Wound with a Sword penetrating into the lower Belly.

IN the Month of *Jan.* 1692, a Woman Thirty-one Years of Age was brought to the Hospital, who was wounded with a Sword penetrating into the *Abdomen* on the Right side of the *Hypogastrick* Region, about an Inch above the Ring of the *Obliquus Externus*, thro' which the Epiploon and near seven or eight Inches of the intestine Ilion came out. The Intestine was reduced, and a Ligature made upon the Epiploon, from whence we cut off the Bigness of a Pullets Egg, and then made the Suture of the Belly called *Gastroraphia*.

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The wounded Person had no Fever for three Days, but it came on the fourth with a Diarrhæa, and these Symptoms continued for twelve Days, after which the Epiploon inflamed, and caused so violent a vomiting for eight Days that the Patient could retain nothing in her Stomach.

This Inflammation terminated in an Abscess, which suppurated by the Wound during the Space of twenty days, and two Porringers of ill digested Pus was discharged at each Dressing. This Suppuration corroded and putrefied the Colon at the Place of the Wound, which appeared by the Discharge of the Excrements thro' it, for 17 or 18 Days. Nevertheless, the Patient perfectly recovered; that is to say, a firm Cicatrice was formed at the Wound of the Belly; but, as it is impossible to make Convalescents in the Hospital observe a strict Regimen, this Woman, who ought to have kept one of the most regular, giving herself all Manner of Liberty, was seized with a Diarrhæa fourteen Days after an entire Re-union of the Wound, which carried her off in a short Time.

We opened the Body, where we found the Epiploon, the Intestine, and the *Peritonæum* united together. It is very probable that this Woman, who had withstood so many deadly Symptoms for Sixty Days after the Wound, would have been absolutely saved, if she had strictly observed a proper Regimen after her Recovery.



O B S E R V. XIX.

Upon a Bubonocèle.

THE Sixth of *August* 1693, a Woman was brought to *Hotel Dieu* who had a Tumour in the Groin, caused by a Strangulation of the Intestine, which is called a Bubonocèle. She had frequent Vomitings, and the Belly much distended and painful, as it generally happens in this Disease.

But they have this ill Maxim at the Hospital, when such Patients are brought, that they always try generous Medicines and the Taxis, before they perform the Operation, from whence two Inconveniences arise, which are, first, uselessly to begin bruising a painful Part again, which has been commonly too much done before by the Surgeons of the Town, who seldom neglect to employ the common Methods of Reduction before they are sent to the Hospital; because they seldom bring these poor People, till the Surgeon they have consulted before talks of an Operation, which may be attended with bad Consequences: And the second Mischief they do, is to lose that Time, so precious for the Success of the Operation, which ought not to be deferred by any means, twenty-four Hours Delay being more than sufficient to render it fruitless.

But to return to our Patient; two Days being elapsed in the Application of Emollients, and in
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attempting the Reduction by the Taxis, I performed the Operation in the Presence of Mr. *Petit*, Master Surgeon of *Hotel Dieu*, and several others of the same Hospital, in the following Manner.

I pinched up the Teguments above the Tumour, one Side whereof was held by an Assistant, and holding the other with my left Hand. I divided the suspended Teguments in the middle with my Right, by which means the Incision was made according to the Length of the Tumour; then I dissected some small Pellicles, and found a fat Substance scattered over with little Grains of Flesh of a Vermilion Colour, which several took to be the Epiploon, and under it, a round membranous smooth Body that many Surgeons not well versed in this Operation might have taken for the Intestine. But the great Number of the like Operations that I had seen and performed, prevented my falling into the same Error as another Surgeon, who was in other Respects an able Man, who insisting upon it that the Cystis which first appear'd was the Intestine itself, separated it round about and thrust it into the Abdomen; and the Patient dying four Hours after, I opened the Body for my own Satisfaction, where I found the Intestine strangulated in the Ring, after I had opened the Cystis he had reduced into the Abdomen.

But this Cystis, formed by the internal Membrane of the *Peritonæum*, which always appears before the Intestine in all Inguinal and Umbilical Herniæ, is easily distinguished, I say easily distinguished by its equal Rotundity without the least folding or inequality, such as we observe in the Intestine that forms several small Arches, thro' which may be seen underneath a Portion of the Mesentery spread over with turgid Vessels filled

led with Blood ; besides, the Texture of the Intestine is more delicate and flexible than that of the *Cystis Hernialis*.

Instructed by this Experience, as well as by the Dissection of many *Hernia*, I proceeded to open the *Cystis* gently in a small Part of it that appeared most transparent and thin. A brownish coloured Water issued from it immediately ; then I introduced my hollow Probe into this Opening, passing it from one end of the Tumour to the other, that I might dilate the *Cystis* in its whole length, both upon my Probe and my Fingers, with a Pair of blunt pointed Scissors.

The *Cystis Hernialis* being thus opened, the Intestine plainly appear'd of a livid Colour tending to a Black : Then I introduced my hollow Probe under the Ring of the *obliquus externus*, where the Strangulation always happens, that I might dilate it with a crooked Bistoury which I slid along the hollow of the Probe, taking care not to injure the Intestine by means of the back of my Hand which covered it, and at the same Time served me to conduct and support my Probe. I dilated the Ring sufficiently, that I might easily introduce the Intestine, especially, since it appeared so much altered, being afraid it might burst by pressing it in the Reduction, which I have known to happen several Times in the like Case, and then you have the Dissatisfaction of seeing the Stercoral Matter discharge by the Wound, and the Patient almost in certain Danger of his Life let ever so little of this Matter be emptied into the *Regio Hypogastrica*, or at least of being incommoded with a Fistula ; for a perfect Re-union rarely happens after such an Accident, tho' this is not without Example.

The Ring being dilated sufficiently, I reduced the Intestine without much trouble, after having first fomented it with warm Wine and Brandy; tho' to speak Truth there is no better Balsam than the Reduction, to re-establish those Parts that are out of their natural Cavities. The Parts being restored, I put a large blunt Tent into the Wound, which was tied with a Thread and placed at the superior Angle, and then filled the Wound with proper Dressings; after this I made Anodyne Unctions on the neighbouring Parts and upon the Abdomen, then applied triangular Compresses upon the Groin, and a larger one upon the Hypogastrick Region, which were secured by the Bandage called the Spica.

I ordered an emollient and resolvent Clyster to be given an Hour after, composed of Camomile Flowers and Honey of Nenuphar. And tho' much was evacuated by it, the Vomitings and Pains in the lower Belly continued for five Days. The Wound was afterwards dressed with Digestive animated with Brandy, to which the Powder of Myrrh and Aloes was added in the End. They continued to give her Detersive and Anodyne Clysters till the 15th Day that she was seized with a Diarrhæa, after which the Wound was mundified and perfectly healed.





O B S E R V. XX.

Upon a Bubonoccele.

TH E 27th of *August* 1698, I was sent for to perform the Operation of the *Bubonoccele* upon a Florist Gardiner, who had a Strangulation of the Intestine for Twenty-two Days, distinguishable by its proper Symptoms, *viz.* a Tumour in the Groin, a Pain that was communicated to the whole Abdomen, a Tension of the Hypogastrium, and a vomiting of Stercoral Fæces.

The 15th Day after the beginning of his Distemper *Messieurs Herault* and *Colignon* occasionally saw him, and prescribed him some Medicines, not supposing the Operation could take Place after so long a Time; and I freely confess that I only went by way of Improvement, and to ease myself after the Fatigue of the Day, rather than with the Design of performing an Operation upon this Occasion, where I believed it could not succeed with Respect to the length of Time.

Nevertheless, when I had examined him with the Surgeon of the Place, I found that the Patient having eat and drank very little, he had not vomited for five Days, his Pulse was good, his Extremities warm, and that the Tumour had still the same Rotundity, Elevation and Firmness, neither flat-
ted or softened, as those are which are disposed to mortify; moreover, he required to have the Operation performed, expressing a Resolution to
E 3 undergo

undergo it, altho' dissuaded from it by his Wife and Relations.

These Things added together gave me some Hopes of Success, and, to make use of *Celsus's* Doctrine, who exhorts us rather to experience an uncertain Remedy than to leave a Patient without Redress, I resolved to perform the Operation. I prepared a proper Dressing, and having situated my Patient I opened the Tumour and discovered the Intestine, which I found of a reddish brown Colour, and being convinced by the Warmth that the Spirits still remained in it, I dilated the Ring and reduced the Intestine with Ease and Success. Then I introduced a Tent made of Lint passed thro' a Hole in a thick Compress, upon which I placed triangular Compresses and a suitable Bandage.

Soon after the Operation the Patient had a plentiful Discharge downwards, so that finding him in a good Disposition I withdrew. In half an Hour's Time I had Notice sent me that my Patient lost abundance of Blood; I went instantly to his Relief and found that he had bled four or five Porringers, I made a strong Compression upon the Wound, and dressed him a second Time. While I was at Work, he evacuated three or four Times copiously backwards.

I dressed him afresh with a large Tent, pressing Dossils very close around it, then Pledgets, a sticking Plaster, graduated Compresses and a tight Bandage.

He rested very well that Night; and I found him gay and in a good Disposition the next Morning. I dressed him again in the Afternoon, and then returned to *Paris*. Mr. *Auroux*, Surgeon
of

of the Place, dressed him afterwards, and in three Weeks time he was cured.

R E M A R K.

This extraordinary Case ought to instruct young Surgeons, that in Strangulations of the Intestine the Art of Surgery should be employed, tho' the Distemper has long subsisted, when the Symptoms afford the least Prospect of Success: But neither should an extraordinary Piece of Success prevent the Performance of the Operation sooner, when the Symptoms declare the Necessity.



O B S E R V. XXI.

Upon a desperate Lithotomy.

A Little before I had performed the preceding Operation, the Brother of this Person came to the Hospital to be cut for the Stone, and happened to fall into the Hands of a certain Person, who, when he had made the Incision, could not extract the Stone at two different Trials, and refused to offer the Instrument to the Surgeon that directed him in the Operation, who contented himself with feeling the Stone at the End of his Probe, without assuming the Authority of extracting it himself, and refused it upon some Consideration or other to the Detriment of the Patient, whom they put into Bed, after he had been cruelly tormented in Vain.

The Accidents generally consequential to such cruel Operations, soon after supervened *viz.* Vomitings, a Tension of the Belly, and Gangrene of the Wound, insomuch that his Life was not expected two Days; nevertheless he remained in this Condition a Fortnight, whereupon I prognosticated his Death unless the Stone was extracted, and that by the Extraction nothing worse could happen, which the Excess of his Complaint obliged me to undertake it.

To this End I introduced my Probe into the Bladder without placing him in any other Situation than as he lay in his Bed with his Thighs bent towards his Groins, having his Legs held by two Assistants. I made the Incision upon my Probe, then introduced a Gorgeret and afterwards the Forceps, with which I extracted a large Stone.

The Person who had endeavoured to extract it, dressed him; and it was a long Time before he recovered, on Account of the great Loss of Substance, caused by the Mortification of the Wound, and it was necessary, that he should increase in Flesh, before Nature could supply it.

It may be thought by these two Observations that I was destined to save the Lives of these two Brothers in such deplorable Conditions by two of the most important Operations in Surgery.





OBSERV. XXII.

Upon an Hernia in the Groin.

THE 5th of Feb. 1690, a Patient 22 Years of Age was brought to the Hospital, who had a violent Fever, frequent Vomitiings, the Abdomen much distended and very painful. After I had examined into the Distemper, I perceived by her Answers, that she had been troubled with an *Hernia* for two Years, which re-enter'd and fell down easily at first; but that altho' the Tumour had not returned for Six Months past, she had still constantly worn a Truss.

I removed the Bandage to examine the Tumour, which appeared to me of a dubious Kind, so that after some fruitless Attempts to reduce it gently, judging it was rather humoral than partial, I satisfied my self with the Application of emollient, and resolvent Medicines, in order to act for the Future according to the Effect they produced: But the Violence of the Fever having carried her off two Days after, I opened the Body.

When I had opened the Teguments of the Abdomen, as well common as proper, I found a considerable Quantity of Water extravasated in the Cavity, the Intestines Gangrened and their Surfaces covered with purulent Matter. But I particularly observed an Expansion of Serosity in the Cavity of Hypogastrium, formed by the Reduplication of the *Peritonæum*

næum, where the Bladder and Womb are contained, and remarked the Impression of a violent Inflammation in these two Viscera.

Then I opened the Tumour in the Groin, where I found a Quart or two of Water contained in a Cystis, formed likewise by the Duplication of the *Peritonæum*; and perceived a small Aperture in it, thro' which the Serosity expanded in the Cystis, communicated with the Water in the lower Belly. In short, the *Ligamenta rotunda* of the Womb passed underneath the Tumour.

R E M A R K.

We may conjecture that the Hole of the Rupture being almost consolidated, the Serosity contained in the Cystis was, by Degrees, expanded in the Abdomen, by the small Opening I observed before.



O B S E R V. XXIII.

Upon an Hydrocele.

IN the Year 1688, a Man came to the Hospital to be cured of an *Hydrocele*, which possessed both Cavities of the *Scrotum*, and was the Consequence of a Burn with Gunpowder, three Years before.

The Tumour was as big as the Head of a Child, and considerably hard, excepting in one small Place, where the Inundation was sensible. The
Volume

Volume of the Tumour, and its excessive Hardness, made Mr. *Petit* and my self apprehend it to be a Sarcocoele.

I plunged my Lancet into the soft Part to open the Tumour, which discharged a large Quantity of serous Matter, and then discovered, by the Introduction of my Finger, that there was a very hard Cystis, containing another Collection of Matter. I opened this Cystis in its whole Extent, which was almost as hard as Horn, together with the Separation of the two Cavities of the *Scrotum*, all these I detached in the same Manner as the inward Membrane of the Gizzard of a Fowl, when you design to clean it.

Both Testicles appearing very sound, I took off a great Part of the *Scrotum* with my Scissors, which had been considerably extended in Proportion to the Increase of the Tumour, by the Matter collected. This was likewise done to facilitate the Cicatrization of the Wound, which would otherwise have been formed with Difficulty; and after a tedious Dressing, the Parts having no Support, would have left a considerable Deformity. Then I tied the large Arteries of the *Scrotum*, to prevent an Hemorrhage which must have followed, and after this the Wound was dressed in the common Manner and cicatrised in three Months.





OBSERV. XXIV.

Upon another Hydrocele.

ON the 13th of *Feb.* 1697, I was sent for to examine a large Tumour in the *Scrotum*, accompanied with a violent Tension, which extended from the Groin to the Extremity of the *Scrotum*, so that no Inundation was to be felt.

This Tumour, wherewith he had been troubled two Years, was of a livid Colour, and had increased considerably in two Days, by getting up hastily behind a Coach, at which time, he felt a violent Pain in the *Scrotum* that caused him to apprehend a Rupture, and the Pain increasing, he was obliged to go to bed, and sent to a Surgeon in the Neighbourhood, who applied emollient Herbs to the Tumour.

I was sent for the next Day, and found myself at a Loss to judge what it contained; for since the Tumour extended from the Groin, I was apprehensive, it might be occasioned by the Descent of the Parts contained in the Abdomen, or at least that there was a Complication of an Enterocoele, Epiplocele, Sarcocoele and Hydrocele, as it often happens in old *Herniæ*. Nevertheless, the Symptoms of a Strangulation did not appear, neither was the Tumour transparent against the Light.

In this Uncertainty, a Course of Anatomy in the Neighbourhood furnished me with the Opportunity

portunity of being assisted with the Opinion of the celebrated Mr. *Besfriere*, whom I desired to look upon the Patient, and he was followed by some other Surgeons.

We examined the Tumour together, which appeared as singular to these Gentlemen, as to my self, and lest the Intestine should be engaged, no Body ventured to propose the Opening of it whilst Mr. *Besfriere*, who examined the Part affected with Attention, discovering a soft Part at the Extremity of the *Scrotum*, advised me to put a Caustick upon it, saying, that the opening of that Part would give me Light into the real Contents of the Tumour without any Danger, which Opinion met with an universal Approbation.

The Application of the Caustick being soon after performed, I removed it as soon as it had produced its Effect; then dividing the Escharr, which had penetrated no deeper than the *Dartos*, I dissected the second Membrane of the *Scrotum*, and soon came to the Liquid contained in it, which was blackish, and resembling the washing of a corrupted Blood. Then I dilated the Aperture with my Scissors, and introducing my Finger into the Cavity of the Tumour, I felt all the Parts in their natural Situation, and could not even feel the Testicle, it being so much wasted, and, if I may be allowed the Expression, grown Corneous by the Saltness of the Water, that it might pass at first for a Duplication of the *Dartos*. A Quart of this bloody Serosity was discharged from the Tumour, which the Rupture of some small Vessel, at the Time he got behind the Coach, had changed from its limpid Colour to the black one it had at this Time.

Hence

Hence we may justly observe that some Hydroceles are more easily known by the Transparency of the Waters than others, in Proportion as they are mixed, as they are more or less deep, or the Skin of the *Scrotum* more or less white.

Therefore finding no Opposition to proceed in the Operation, I extended my Incision to the Groin, and then cut off the Lips of the elongated *Scrotum*, which could not unite for want of Support, dressing the Wound afterwards in a Manner suitable to prevent an Hemorrhage. I continued afterwards to dress the Wound with Digestive composed of Turpentine dissolved with the Yolks of Eggs and Oil of St. *John's* Wort, with a sufficient Quantity of Powder of Myrrh, Aloes, and Birthwort, the whole animated with Brandy. Afterwards I dressed him only with *Ung. Mund. ex Appio*, then dried and cicatrised the Wound with proper Remedies.

With Respect to the Testicle which I found wasted and decayed, it recovered its Vigour and ordinary Size in Proportion as the Wound incarnated ; and tho' it appeared entirely out of the Wound at the Time the Cicatrice began to form around it, nevertheless, by the Care of consuming the superfluous Flesh, it was reinclosed, and the Patient perfectly recovered in five Weeks.



O B S E R V. XXV.

Upon a hard Labour.

THE 21st of July, 1689, a young Woman, who waited for the Time of her Delivery at the Hospital, was suddenly attacked with Pains, which affording Room to believe that she would be soon delivered, obliged the Midwife to examine her, by which Means she discovered that the Child was disposed to make its Passage. These Pains having lasted two Days, without any Progress in the Delivery, ceased on a sudden, I mean the Labour Pains. She had a continual Weight at her Stomach, and such violent Pains in her Belly, that she was obliged to lie down upon it, her Pulse went and returned; and this lasted two Days and two Nights, and then she died.

During the Time that her Labour continued in this Manner, the *Placenta* separated and came out of the Womb, and then the Child could not be felt; but what surprised the most understanding Surgeons and Midwives was, that instead of the Navel String directing us to find the Child by tracing it, it only served to make us think that instead of the Child's being in the Womb it was retired into the Belly.

These singular Particulars gave me an Inclination to open the Body of this Woman immediately after her Death, and I had no sooner opened the Teguments of the Abdomen, but I found the dead Child

out

out of the Womb, as tho' it lay asleep upon its Belly.

This Woman's Intestines were entirely corrupted, and the Epiploon putrified and very foetid. The Womb was unaltered, but filled with a very considerable Quantity of Blood that was expanded in it.

The Aperture thro' which the Child passed into the Belly was in the Vagina a Finger's Breadth below the Internal Orifice of the Womb.



O B S E R V. XXVI.

Upon a Polypus.

IN the Month of *November* 1689, a Lad 15 Years of Age came to the Hospital to be cured of a Polypus which so exactly filled the right Nof-tril, that it was stopped up with it, as well as the Hole of the Palate, which prevented him from breathing, without Inconveniency, but by the Mouth, because that Excrecence obstructed the Passages mentioned, and fell down into the Pharynx of the bigness of a Pullet's Egg.

He was bled and purged, and then I proceeded to the Extirpation of the Polypus, and in this Manner performed it. I took a Pair of flat Forceps, and gradually drew out all that was in the Nof-tril; but I found it impossible to extract what was hanging in the Pharynx; and without being too eager to perform the Extraction I abandoned it to the Operation of Medicines.

I dressed the Inside of the Nose with *Triapharmacon*, taking Care that he should snuff a little Brandy up his Nose before I introduced the Ointment, and after four Days dressing, the extraneous Body that hung in the Throat separated of itself. Then I syringed Vulnerary Water up the Nose, which passed into the Mouth, by which Means the Patient recovered in a Fortnight.



O B S E R V. XXVII.

Of a Wound upon the Head, with a Fracture of the Skull.

IN the Month of *June* 1689, a Woman was brought to *Hotel Dieu*, who had a contused Wound upon the Head, with a depressed Fracture, that extended in Part upon the *Os Parietale*, and the *Temporale*, on the left Side. This Accident occasioned a Fever, Lethargy, Wandrings, and other Symptoms commonly attending such Wounds.

When the Head was shaved and all Things properly disposed for the Operation of the Trepan, I dilated the Wound sufficiently to make Room for the Instrument, in the most declining Part of the Bone, I mean upon the lateral and inferior Part of the Parietal near the Temporal, in such a Manner that the Pyramid of the Instrument rested upon the Border of the sound Bone.

The Piece of Bone being taken out, a small Por-
ringer of Blood issued from the Hole of the Tre-
pan.

pan. I raised the depressed Pieces, and then dressed the Wound, beginning by introducing a Sindon dipped in *Mel Ros*, fastened to a Piece of fine Thread, into the Hole of the Trepan, which I slid under the Bone by means of a thin Spatula ; then I put a Pledget of Lint upon it, to fill the Hole, and finished the Dressing with Dossils and Pledgets, armed with Digestive, and raised half an Inch above the Lips of the Wound, that the Compression of the Bandage might prevent the rising of the *Dura Mater* into the Hole of the Trepan, like an Excrescence ; which stopping this Aperture prevents a free Discharge of the Matter, and occasions the Symptoms to subsist, and sometimes obliges us to make a second Operation.

I continued to dress the Wound in this Manner for five Days, when a Tumour appeared upon the Temporal Bone, which causing me to judge there was some hidden Disorder, I opened it, and found that the Pus draining across the Fracture in the Coronal Bone, had formed an Abscess between that and the Crotaphite Muscle.

I dilated this Opening according to the Direction of the Fibres, as much as I thought sufficient to discover the Fracture of the Bone, and the Sanies still continued to issue across the Fracture, even more abundantly than by the Hole of the Trepan, this Fracture being in a greater Declivity. The two Tables of the Bone exfoliated in two Months Time, and the Wound cicatrised without any farther Symptom to the Patient.

R E M A R K.

Hence, we may observe that this Patient's good Constitution, and the little Notice she took of the Event

Event of her Distemper, contributed much to her Cure, which ought to be looked upon as something extraordinary, nothing being more rare than to see a Patient recover at *Hotel Dieu* after the Operation of the Trepan : Moreover, this Person observed no exact Regimen during the whole Time.

It may be farther observed, that after I had discovered the Fracture of the Temporal Bone, by opening the Abscess, another Trepan would have been very proper to facilitate the Discharge of the Matter, and the Reason it was omitted, proceeded from no Symptoms appearing that obliged us to perform it, besides the Danger of exposing the Meninges to the Air of the Hospital.



OBSERV. XXVIII.

Upon a Fracture of the Leg.

IN the Month of *July*, 1689, a Man was sent to *Hotel Dieu*, who had his Leg broke, by the falling in of some Earth upon him.

The Fracture of both Bones was compleat three Fingers ; breadth below the Joint of the Knee, the Tibia coming out of the Wound the length of three Inches ; he was immediately carried to a Bone-setter, who refused to touch it. When he was put into Bed I reduced the Bones with much Difficulty, and kept them in their Situation by means of an eighteen Tailed Bandage dipped in Oxycrate, first filling the Wound, which I had sufficiently dilated, with Pledgets of dry Lint, then applied an

Empl. Galeni, put the Part into a proper Situation, and secured it with Junks.

At the second Dressing, I made an Injection of Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, Frankincense and *Aristolochia Longa*. & Rot. extracted with White Wine. I likewise dipped the Pledgets in the same Liquor, and applied a Diapalma Plaister upon the Whole. I continued this Dressing for a Week, and then used the Mundificative Ointment for the Flesh, and upon the Bone Pledgets, dipped in the same Tincture, changing the Dressing as soon as it was foul, observing at the same Time to give the fractured Bones the least Motion possible, by which Care, and proper Dressings, he recovered in eight Months: The Cure being so long retarded on Account of the Exfoliation of the Tibia, the superior Part whereof entirely separated.



OBSERV. XXIX.

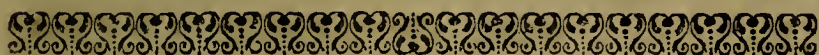
Upon a Laxation of one of the Vertebrae of the Back.

IN November, 1687, a Man was brought to the Hospital who had fallen three Stories high into the Street, and dislocated the eleventh Vertebra of the Back; from which Moment the inferior Parts became Paralytick, and it caused also a Suppression of Urine, and Dejection of the Fæces, so that he only made Water by the Use of a Probe, and discharged backwards by the Use of Clysters. This Laxation being incurable, the Patient lived only six Weeks in this miserable Condition.

R E-

R E M A R K.

This Observation proves the *Succus Nervosus*, essential to Muscular Motion, since the Interception of it by the Pressure of the luxated Vertebra in this Case, rendered the Parts below Paralytick, for want of a proper Supply of that Juice.



O B S E R V. XXX.

Upon the same Subject.

THE eleventh of *August*, 1695, a Man accidentally fell down Stairs, and received so violent a Blow upon the Regio Lumbaris, against one of the Steps, that altho' there was neither Fracture nor Dislocation, the inferior Parts became immediately Paralytick, attended with a Suppression of Urine.

I was sent for four Days after, to make him Urine by means of the Probe, in Presence of Dr. *Berger* Physician, and Mr. *Faure* licensed Surgeon.

I immediately inquired whether he had fallen, and hearing the Report of his Fall, declared to the Gentlemen present, that if he had no Gangrene at his Fundament, it would inevitably follow, and that he would perish by that Symptom.

My Prognostick was verified within twelve Days, notwithstanding all the Precautions to prevent this Accident. Such as putting him upon a Close-Stool,

and using Fomentations with Spirit of Wine: The Gangrene, by Degrees, extended to the *Musculi Glutæi*, the *Os Sacrum* soon became bare, and the more Gangrened Flesh was taken off, the deeper we found the Mortification.

I continued however to probe the Wound twice a Day, still predicting that the Patient would infallibly perish; they boasted so much to the Family of a certain Remedy in the Hands of a *Danish* Monk called Father *Cracman*, which put a Stop to all Sorts of Mortifications in the Space of 24 Hours, that they sent for him to make the Experiment. He applied it six Days together, without any other Success than to see the Gangrene increase in the same Manner as when common Remedies are used. The Putrefaction extending from the Carnous to the Membranous Parts, from thence to the *Vertebræ* and *Medulla Spinalis*. The Patient dy'd the 19th of *September* following, having a profound Mortification in all the Paralytick Parts which had suffered the least Compression, and this without any Fever or bad Symptom, and even without Extinction of the natural Heat, excepting in those Places that were compressed,

R E M A R K.

This evidently proves, that the Parts are not only nourished by the Blood, but that Nutrition depends as much at least upon the Influence of the Animal Spirits by the Nerves.



O B S E R V. XXXI.

Upon a Wound with a Sword that caused the Death of the Patient, tho' at first it appeared inconsiderable.

THE 8th of *January*, 1688, a Soldier was sent to the Hospital, who had received a Wound that pierced the Teguments above the right Clavícula, and slipt over the Bone without interesting any other Parts in all Appearance.

We dilated the Wound at the first Dressing, and applied the common Remedies upon such Occasions. The next Day the Patient was seized with a Numbness in the Arm, on that Side from the Shoulder to the End of the Fingers, accompanied with very considerable Pain, and in the End an hard Tumour was formed above the Wound, extending from the Clavícula, to the inferior Part of the lower Jaw.

This Tumour was resolved in Part by Topicks, and suppurated by the Wound, insomuch that it dissipated ; but, at the same Time, he was seized with a Poignant Pain on the left Side opposite to the Wound, attended with irregular Shiverings, which Symptoms carried him off in five Days.

I opened the Body, and found that the Wound had not penetrated the Thorax, neither was there any Extravasation on that Side, that is to say on the Right ; but on the Left, where the Pain came last, the Lobe of the Lung was filled with Pus and entirely putrified.

REMARK.

We have Reason to imagine, that a small Portion of the Matter which formed the Tumour on the right Side, having suppurated by the Wound, another more considerable Portion was translated to the left Lobe, where it was absorbed and occasioned the Gangrene.



OBSERV. XXXII.

Upon a Cohesion of the Vulva.

THE first of *April*, 1693, a certain Girl, who declared herself a Maiden, tho' in Appearance she seemed to have born Children, came to consult me upon what was necessary to enlarge the Orifice of the Vagina, the Opening whereof would hardly admit of my Probe.

I advised her to submit to the same Operation I had performed two Years before upon a Woman, who had the like Inconveniency, by indiscretely using Astringent Medicines, with the Intention of contracting the Vulva, which had been extremely dilated, by an hard Labour at the Hospital.

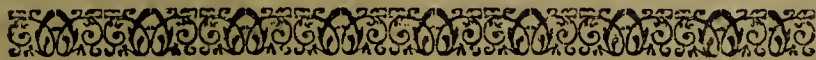
As I was in doubt, whether this pretended Maiden had not made Use of the same Astringents to repair the Breaches of her Virginity, I proposed to employ the same Method, which had happily succeeded in destroying the Coherences and Callosities occasioned by too powerful Astringents, in the Vagina of my former Patient.

To

To perform this, she was laid upon the same Bed where Women are delivered, and her Thighs held at a Distance by two Servants, and then I dilated the small Orifice, with a Lancet, as much as was necessary to introduce a hollow Probe, which being pass'd to the Bottom of the Vagina, I introduced a crooked Bistoury by means of the first Dilatation, and made an Incision upwards, and downwards, in the Cohesion and Callosities, which I afterwards cut off in such Manner, as to be capable of introducing a Tent an Inch and half in Circumference, charged with Digestive, and thus she was managed till the Completion of the Cure.

R E M A R K.

I have not heard whether she has been with Child since the Operation; but if she has, it must have been a difficult Labour.



O B S E R V. XXXIII.

Upon an Aneurism after Bleeding.

IF young Students can reap any Advantage, from the seventh Observation, of the Manner in which I operated in the Cure of an Aneurism, made by the Rupture of an Artery, at the Bend of the Arm, which we commonly call a false Aneurism; I hope they will likewise reap a Benefit from the Operation I am going to recite in the true Aneurism, which frequently happens after Phlebotomy,

tomy, when the Vein is so near the Artery, that the most experienced in the Practice of that Operation, are not always certain of opening one, without touching the external Coat of the other.

This Accident happened seven Months before, to a Lady of *Melan*, who was brought to me the 25th of *April*, 1695, with an Aneurismal Tumour on her Arm, of the Bigness of a Goose's Egg, occasioned by that unhappy Bleeding.

The Operation, suitable for the Cure of this Tumour, being resolved upon in Consultation, I went a few Days after to perform it. Mr. *Du Vernay*, Professor in the Royal Garden, and several others being present, I then proceeded in the following Manner.

My Dressing being ready, I placed the Patient in a commodious Situation, then desiring my Assistants to hold her firm, and others to secure the Arm, I fixed the *Tourniquet* in the Manner before described in the seventh Observation, and made an Incision into the Tumour, longitudinally, by which Means the Aneurismal Cystis was opened in its whole Extent.

I afterwards found some Difficulty in the Operation more than I had done in the former, and for two Reasons.

First, because the Patient lost her Resolution after the first Incision, so that she would endure nothing afterwards, but what was done by Force, to finish the Operation, which obliged me to act more precipitately than I should have done.

Secondly, the Aneurismal Cystis being considerably thickened, and as hard as Horn, prevented my easy Discovery of the Body of the Artery, which I was to tie above the Aperture. Nevertheless, when I had emptied the coagulated Blood

con-

contained in the Cyftis, with some fanious Serosity, I cut off all the Callofity with my Sciffors; then loosening the *Tourniquet*, I discovered the Opening in the Artery, from whence the Blood proceeded, and ordering it to be tightened again, I passed my crooked Needle, threaded with a waxed Thread, under the Vessel above the Orifice; and drawing the Thread, tied it in fuch a Manner, that no Blood iffued from the wounded Artery.

After this I passed another Thread under it, in the fame Place, to make a fecond Ligature, in Cafe the firft fhould grow loofe, and then endeavoured to pafs a third under the lower Part of the Artery, to prevent a Reflux of Blood from the neighbouring Anaftomofes, but it was impoffible to perfuade the Patient to endure it, and was therefore obliged to finifh the Operation as foon as I could, by applying the fame Medicines and Bandage to the Wound mentioned in the feventh Obfervation, and then ordered the Patient to be put to Bed, leaving two Servants to relieve each other, to keep the Artery compreffed 24 Hours. My Reason for this was, that, notwithstanding the Ligature was fufficiently tight, I obferved a fmall Stream of Blood, which might flow back from the inferior Branch of the Artery.

I removed the Dreffing next Day in the Prefence of thofe who had feen the Operation performed; we had no Flux of Blood, and continued to drefs the Wound four Days, with the dry Digestive, and afterwards with the moift, and the Ligature falling off the feventh Day, I ufed nothing but dry Lint to consolidate the Wound, which was perfectly healed in 25 Days.

REMARK.

I remember to have performed the same Operation upon a Lad at *Hotel Dieu*, on Account of an Aneurism in the Bend of the left Arm, occasioned likewise by Bleeding. In this Case I made a Ligature upon the Artery, and dressed the Wound regularly afterwards with the Remedies mentioned before ; but notwithstanding all my Care, a Quantity of soft Flesh grew in the Wound, which sprung up more and more, as I endeavoured to destroy it by Cathereticks ; and this even to the twelfth Day that the Flesh separated, when the inferior Branch of the Artery, that had not been tied, furnished such a Quantity of Blood, that the Patient would soon have lost his Life, had not a Surgeon been present to stop the Bleeding by Means of a Button of Vitriol.

This Accident ought to be a Caution to young Surgeons, not to neglect tying the Artery both above and below the Aperture in the Operation of the Aneurism : For altho' bad Flesh is not always engendered to prevent the Re-union of the Vessel, yet the Possibility of its happening, is a sufficient Precaution for Surgeons, to be prepared against an Accident, that may cost the Patient his Life, after enduring a painful Operation.





O B S E R V. XXXIV.

Upon a Volvulus in the Intestine Jejunum.

A Young Girl was troubled with frequent Nauseas in the Month of *March*, 1696, without any Pain in the lower Belly, but only violent Pains in the Head. The Physician sent for to remedy these Symptoms, purged her twice; by which, she seemed to be better for the Space of twelve Days; then her Inclinations to vomit attack'd her more strongly, with a continual Fever, together, with such an Heaviness in the Head, that she could hardly open her Eyes, accompanied with such a Drowsiness, that it could not be interrupted, but when she was troubled with Hickups, that excited a Vomiting with terrible Cries. She swallowed what was offered her tolerably well at first, and went freely backwards. The Medicines exhibited to cure this Disease, which they imagined was in the Stomach, were unsuccessful; and the real Cause of it was unknown till her Body was opened, which I was sent for to perform the second of *April* following.

I began by opening the Abdomen, where I found the Principal Viscera, as the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys in their natural State. The Stomach was so much diminished in Magnitude, as not to exceed the *Colon* in Diameter. I traced the Progress of the Intestines, and towards the End of the Jejunum, found one of those Foldings in the Intestines, impro-

improperly called a *Volvulus*, disposed in such a Manner that the superior Part of the Intestinal Canal, descended into the inferior, in the Manner as the Finger of a Glove is inverted, and the lower Part of the Intestine covering the upper, formed a Ring resembling that of the Prepuce when it covers only half of the Glans.

I had Reason to believe, without any farther Examination, that this Strangulation of the Intestine, tho' it was not Total, had been the Cause of all the Symptoms which happened to this Child, and the Occasion of its Death. Nevertheless, since this poor Infant, as we observed before, had violent Pains in her Head and other Symptoms denoting a Distemper in the Epigastrium, they obliged me to open the Head to examine the Condition of the Brain, where I found no other Disorder, than a superabundant Quantity of Serosity in the anterior Ventricles, which might perhaps be extravasated by the Force of Vomiting, and intercept the Circulation of the Juices in the Head for a short time.

It is very probable besides, that this little Creature had languished a considerable Time under the Disease with this Strangulation of the Intestine; and that by Reason of the Entrance of the Intestine from above downwards, the Obstruction was the less exact, and still suffered some Parts of the Aliments and Excrements to pass thro' it, and to furnish Matter sufficient for those Dejections the Patient afforded.

Some Persons, present at this Operation, hearing us speak of a Knot in the Intestine, said the Child might be cured by two different Methods, either by making her swallow ponderous Medicines, as Balls of Lead, or Quicksilver, or by
making

making an Incision in the Abdomen, to loosen the Knot of the Intestine ; a Part of Surgery pretended to be practised with Success, tho' upon the most uncertain Traditions.

As to my own Part, I think both Methods impracticable in this Case ; *First*, the Quicksilver and Lead might pass to the strangulated Part without removing the Folding, which I acknowledge to have been from above downwards : Besides, observing, that when I had unknotted it my self, by drawing the Intestine in that Part, the natural Spring of it was so inverted, that it returned to its former Situation when I had quitted it.

R E M A R K.

The following Consequence may be from hence deduced ; suppose a *ponderous Body* capable of lengthning the *Intestine* at the Place where it was *strangulated* : it is very credible that the same Body having passed beyond it, that Portion of the Intestine might have restored itself to the same State of Inversion.

With Respect to the Aperture of the *Abdomen* to loosen this Knot in the *Intestine*, which may be termed *Gastrotomy*, I am dubious whether it was ever practised with Success. *First*, upon Account of the Difficulty of finding the Place where the Aperture should be made, to fix directly upon the Intestine engaged. But this Difficulty consists, in that the Pain of the Strangulation may be communicated throughout the Intestinal Canal and even to the Stomach, as it happened in the Case I have reported ; and therefore it would be difficult to fix upon a proper Place for an Incision.

Secondly,

Secondly, that this Fold inverting the Spring of the Intestine, it would consequently happen, that after the Solution of this Knot by drawing that Portion of the entangled Intestine, it would immediately return upon the Intestine's being left to its proper Elasticity, as I had before observed in opening the Body.

The Examples cited to authorise the Success of that Operation, have had no other Foundation, in all Appearance, than vulgar Tradition ill supported, by preventing, towards unfolding the Intestine, the Reduction sometimes obliged to be made upon Account of Ventral or Umbilical Herniæ.

In Fine, if it be true that this Strangulation ever gave Way in other Cases, which we have Reason to doubt, from what was before alledged; there was no Indication for it in the present Case, since there was not one Symptom correspondent to a Distemper of the Intestine, and that all of them tended to confirm, that the Seat of the Distemper was in the Stomach.



OBSERV. XXXV.

Upon opening the Body of a Woman big with Child.

I Was sent for the 17th of May 1695, to open the Body of a Woman 19 Years of Age, who, having been afflicted with a desperate Hoarseness for a Year past, ventured to marry notwithstanding, about 4 Months before. After bleeding,
and

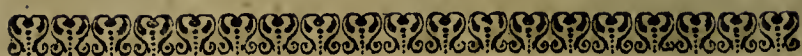
and taking a Vomit six Days before her Death, by the Advice of her Physician, she found herself so much relieved, that she proposed to take a little Journey to accomplish a Vow she had made for her Recovery; but three Nights after her Purgation, she fell into a Kind of Lethargy, which prevented the Administration of either spiritual or corporal Assistance, and died in less than half an Hour.

R E M A R K.

Having opened the Abdomen, I found in the Womb, which was less thick than in its natural State, a Male Child of about fourteen Weeks Growth, the Red Colour whereof denoted an Inflammation, but was conformable to Nature in all other Respects.

Then I proceeded to open the Thorax, whose left Cavity was filled with three or four Pints of Serosity, in which that Lobe of the Lungs floated without being much altered. On the right Side the Lungs were adherent to the *Pleura*, much inflated and purulent. Moreover, the *Pericardium* contained double the natural Quantity. All these Disorders were sensible Causes of the sudden Suffocation of the Patient.





OBSERV. XXXVI.

Upon opening the Body of a Woman who had an extraneous Substance in the Womb.

IN the Month of *April*, 1696, a Midwife of my Acquaintance was sent for, to see a Woman, who thought herself eleven Months gone with Child, and felt the internal Orifice of the Womb dilated the Breadth of a Crown and more; and a carnos Substance, the Extremity whereof presented itself in such a Manner at this Aperture, that as she could turn her Finger around it, she endeavoured to lay hold of it for a considerable Time, in order to extract it from the Womb; but not succeeding, they sent for Mr. *Clement*, Master Surgeon, and one well skilled in Midwifery, who made fresh Attempts to the same End, and having unsuccessfully attempted it, he was obliged to abandon the Woman to her unhappy Fate.

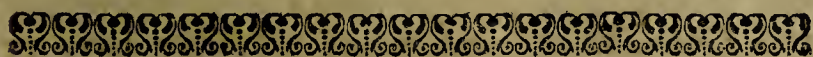
It is proper to observe, that this Patient monthly discharged a large Quantity of Blood, from the Beginning of her conceited Pregnancy, which had extremely weakened her: So that after many fruitless Attempts to extract this extraneous Body, being more and more extenuated, she came to *Hotel Dieu*, where she died.

I opened the Body and found a fleshy Substance, adhering to the Bottom of the Womb, of the Bigness of a Bullock's Heart, covered with a Membrane, which seemed to be an Expansion of the internal
Tunick

Tunick of the Womb. This extraneous Substance had a Neck belonging to it, by which it was fastened to the Womb, and much smaller than the Body that filled its Cavity, the Point whereof was produced to the external Orifice.

This Substance increased by Means of four branches of Veins and Arteries distributed in it; the Arteries were very small, but the Diameter of the Veins as large as the Crural when cut across.

I split this extraneous Body, and found a considerable Cavity in the Middle of it, extending from the Basis to the Point, from whence the Veins discharged the Blood, that caused the Hemorrhage monthly attending the Patient, and the Extremity of it was contused and gangrened by the frequent endeavours to extract it.



O B S E R V. XXXVII.

Upon an Operation for the Stone ill performed.

A Surgeon, unexperienced in the Practice of *Lithotomy*, on the fourth of July, 1696, attempted to perform that Operation upon a Girl seven Years old, in the Presence of Mr. *Afforti*, Doctor in Physick, of the Faculty at *Paris*, and several Surgeons, who attended with my self.

When he had introduced his Conductors, according to Custom, by the Passage of the *Urethra*, into the Bladder and felt the Stone, he slid his Forceps between the Conductors, and feeling a

long Time for the Stone, without finding it, there appeared at the End of his Forceps, a small Lump of shining Flesh, which obliged him to desist; and when he had thrust this Excrecence back, he withdrew his strait Forceps, and introduced a crooked Pair, imagining that he felt the Stone towards the superior Part; but, instead of meeting with a real Stone, he laid hold of that Portion of Flesh which then appeared to be of the Bigness of a Pullet's Egg.

I was aware of the Accident, and desired the Operator, without taking Notice to the Assistants, to desist from endeavouring to extract the Stone, which might perhaps appear of its own accord in the Suppuration; and when he had gently press'd the fleshy Substance back, which appeared externally, the Patient was put into Bed, and died a few Hours after, tortured with violent Vomitings, and Convulsions, and would infallibly have perished under the Hands of the Operator had he continued his Handy-work.

I opened the Body of the Child next Day, and found the Botom of the Bladder so lacerated, that the Hole would admit of an Egg, by which Means, the Stone was lost and lodged in the Abdomen, having been crushed in Pieces by the Forceps. It was likewise thro' this Orifice, that a Portion of the Ilion was produced to the external Aperture, of the Bigness of an Egg: The Action of the Diaphragma, and Muscles of the Epigastrium, perpetually tending to protrude the Parts contained in the Abdomen from above downwards, thro' all the Vents wherewith it could meet.

REMARKS.

In order to make some Remark upon the unhappy Event of this Operation, that may be of Service to Surgeons who Practice *Lithotomy*; we must first consider, what was the Cause of lacerating the Bottom of the Bladder; and secondly, what is necessary to be done to prevent the like Misfortune.

This Child's Bladder was torn at the Bottom by the Extremity of the Conductors, which the Operator indiscreetly quitted when he endeavoured to introduce his Forceps into the Bladder, and this Laceration was afterwards enlarged by the Forceps themselves in seeking for the Stone, whose Substance was so soft, as to be crushed in Pieces between the Teeth of the Instrument, without being perceived by the Operator.

So fatal an Accident ought to instruct *Lithotomists*, that it is of the utmost Importance to hold their Conductors firm in the left Hand, whilst they introduce the Forceps with the Right into the Bladder, so that the left Hand should perform an Action contrary to the other. The Method of doing this, is by holding the Conductors in the Place where they Cross, left, being thrust too far into the Bladder, they may lacerate the Bottom of it; as it happened in the present Case, whilst the Operator performs a contrary Motion with his right Hand, which is to push the Forceps forward into the Bladder, by Means of the Conductors, which thus remaining firm and steady, can never offend it.



OBSERV. XXXVIII.

Upon the Bite of a Viper.

SOME Years ago a certain Apothecary was bit by a Viper, which Accident was occasioned in the following Manner,

His Apprentice having prepared three Vipers that were sent for in haste while he was abroad, unfortunately left their Heads upon the Counter without crushing them in Pieces. The Apothecary upon his Return Home was willing to string them that they might dry, not thinking they were still in a Condition to wound him. He strung two of them, and the third bit him in the Middle of the Thumb, whilst he was endeavouring to place it upon the String with the other two.

He no sooner felt himself wounded, but he snatched the Head from his Hand, and immediately began to provide against the Accidents that might ensue, both by the Application of external and the Use of internal Medicines.

To this End, he made the Wound bleed plentifully, making a Ligature above it, and then covered it with a Plaister of the best *Theriaca*, and swallowed a large Dose of the same, drinking a Glass of generous Wine upon it.

Then he placed himself near the Fire, to present his Finger to it according to the old Maxim, *Venenum attrahitur ab igne*. He had not long remained there before he was seized with a sudden Faintness,

Faintness, which obliged him to go out to take the Air, and sitting down he found himself pressed, as tho' it had been by a Barr, both before and behind, and then endeavouring to rise, his Legs failed him, and they were obliged to carry him to Bed, where he breathed with Difficulty.

After this, he vomited twice a yellowish kind of Matter, and then lost his Senses, which soon returning, he was seized with a general Shivering, and remained in this Condition from ten o' Clock in the Morning till eleven at Night. Two Physicians of his Acquaintance, during this Interval, prescribed him competent Doses of Volatile Salts, and Powder of Vipers in a Glass of old Wine, or in a proper Vehicle, till his Pulse beginning to return, and the Heat sensible at the Extremities, these Gentlemen ordered him to retrench the Use of those Remedies which had too great an Activity.

An universal Sweat ensued, which was followed by a violent swelling upon the Arm and Hand, together, with the whole Side that was Bit, below the Navel, accompanied with a very black *Ecchymosis* upon the whole Skin of those Parts.

These Symptoms disappeared by the Use of Fomentations made with Volatile Spirit of Vipers, Urine, the best *Theriaca* and rectified Spirit of Wine, continued for three Weeks, together with the internal Medicines. After which, the Patient perfectly recover'd.

R E M A R K S.

The Exposition of this Fact ought to insinuate two Things: *First*, That it is from the Viper it self the most efficacious Specificks against the Poison of that Animal are extracted. *Secondly*, That

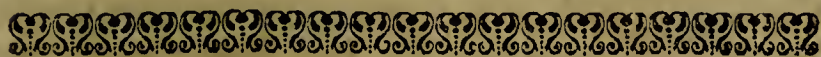
not a Moment should be lost to put them in use, lest the Disorder occasioned by that subtil Poison in the Blood of the Patient should be irreparable from the best Medicines.

As to the Poison of this Animal, the Ancients are so confused, that it is Difficult to gather any consistent Notions from them, even from *M. Aurelius Severinus*, who wrote the best upon that Subject. *Van Helmont* conjectured the Poison to be rather of an ideal and imaginary Nature than Material; and that it did not arise from any particular physical Property in the Juices of the Viper; but from a peculiar Determination and Efficacy given them by the enraged Spirits. *Signior Redi*, an *Italian*, took a better Method and governed his Opinion by Experiment and Facts. After many Trials he found the Conceit of the enraged Spirits to be a mere Delusion, because, after the *Saliva*, in which he supposed the Poison to be lodged, had been pressed out, by a Bite or two, and exhausted, all the Rage, in which the Creature could be put, could not make it hurtful. But notwithstanding such convincing Facts *Monsieur Charras*, a *Frenchman*, fell into *Van Helmont's* Conceit, and pretended to support it by Experiments, but with very little Credit, especially, since *Dr. Mead*, in his *Essay on Poisons*, has put the Matter entirely out of Dispute.

Signior Redi, to prove that the Action of the Poison does not proceed from the Rage of the Animal, but from the Activity of the Volatile Salts contained in a Liquor at the Bottom of the Twangs, makes use of the following Experiment.

He collected some of this Liquor from the Heads of several Vipers, and having prepared some small splinters of Wood, left them to be impregnated

nated with this Liqueur. He suffered them afterwards to dry for a considerable Time, then thrusting one of these Splinters into the Breast of a Pigeon, the Animal in a short Time died, as tho' it had been bit by a living Viper.



O B S E R V. XXXIX.

Upon a Pain in the right Hypocondrium.

THE 14th of September, 1695, I was sent for to the Son of the President Mr. Chareton, who had been a long time afflicted with a fixed Pain in the right *Hypocondrium*, and in the lateral Part of the *Epigastrium*, on the same Side, accompanied with a violent Fever, and irregular Shiverings. There was an *Oedematous* Tumour likewise, on that Part where the Pain was fixed, by which, the distemper'd Side might be easily distinguished.

His Physician and my self, consulted together upon his Disease, and agreed, that the Pain being constantly fixed in the same Place against the Liver, we had Reason to presume that this *Viscus* was affected with a *Phlegmon*, which had already a Tendency to suppurate; and in order to resolve and dissipate the *Flatus* of the *Oedema*, that prevented us from judging, by the Touch, of what passed internally, we agreed to apply equal Parts of *Empl. de cicuta* & *Melilot* to the Tumour.

Three Days after this Application, I could perceive a Collection of Pus at the Bottom of the Swelling,

Swelling, but the Fluctuation seemed to be very deep; I therefore applied the Plaister with the Gums, incorporated with Mercury.

Being farther convinced, a few Days after, that there was an internal Impostumation, I proposed a Consultation upon this Distemper with the celebrated Mr. *Bessiere*, to agree upon the most proper Method to be taken for the Discharge of the Matter.

The Twenty-second of the same Month, which was the eighth Day of his being under my Care, I met Mr. *Bessiere* at the Patient's, and we resolved to open the Abscess by Caustick, upon which I laid a Train of *Lapis Infernalis* upon the Part we agreed on, and left it till eight in the Evening, when we were to meet again to remove the Dressing.

Then perceiving that the Caustick had produced the desired Effect, I opened the Flesh with a Lancet, and came to the Cavity that contained the Pus, which discharged above two Quarts. It was of the Colour of Milk and almost as thin, but mixed at the same Time with small Adipous Particles, proceeding from the Epiploon, a Portion whereof was dissolved, and destroyed by the Suppuration of this large Abscess.

Then I introduced my Fore-finger into the Aperture, which was considerable, and perceived a Loss of Part of the Substance of the small Lobe of the Liver, which would admit of three Fingers, and indeed Mr. *Bessiere* and myself each of us introduced three Fingers, and observed that a great Number of Vessels of all Sorts were bare and uncovered, and that their Texture was smooth, soft and moist.

I make this Remark on Account of another Patient of Mr. *Bessiere's* whom he had under his Care at the same Time, and was willing I should visit. This Patient had likewise lost a Part of the Substance of the Liver by Means of an Abscess; but the Condition of the Vessels discovered at the Bottom, was very different; being dry and parched, as tho' they had been roasted.

Besides, the Matter discharged from this Abscess in a large Quantity, appeared of the Colour and Consistence of Lees of Wine, which gave us occasion to make a very bad Prognostick, founded upon the Authority of *Hippocrates* and repeated Experience. Neither was it ten Days after the Aperture, but he was tormented with Gripings in the Abdomen, which were soon succeeded with an abundant Flux of purulent Matter below. Irregular Shiverings followed, and the Fever increased to that Height, that the Wound became dry, and the Patient died the fourteenth Day after the Operation.

Affairs proceeded in a different Manner with the former; the Difference of the Excretions and other Symptoms, obliged us to make a more favorable Prognostick of the Event of the Distemper; this being a Cystical Impostumation, there was no Expansion of Pus in the Abdomen; the Matter grew thicker by Degrees, and daily appeared more laudable, and in a better Condition. I dressed him constantly twice *per* Day, with Injections of Vulnerary Water, with which I mixed, each Time, ten or twelve Drops of *Fiora-ventis* Balsam, which has the Property of resisting Putrefaction beyond any other Medicine, and filled the Wound with Dossils tied with Thread, to prevent their falling into the Cystis, and that

I might extract them with the greater Facility, tho' the Number ought to be reckoned that are put into the Wound when it is dressed. These Dossils being covered at first with a digestive Ointment, composed of *Terebenthine* washed with Spirit of Wine, Powder of Myrth and Aloes, Oil of Eggs, *Gum Elemi*, and the Yolks of raw Eggs, to give it the better Consistence, and Pledgets arm'd with the same Remedy, covering the whole with a resolvent Plaister mixed with *Diachylon*.

When he had been dressed a Week in this Manner, the Suppuration considerably advanced, and then I made Use of the *Ung. Mund. ex Appio*, to incarnate the Wound, which being filled with Fungous Flesh I took care to suppress, by common Cathereticks, and at last, used the Plaister of *St. Andrew* upon the Cross, which assisted much towards the Cicatrization.

During this Treatment his Physician had a peculiar Regard to his Regimen of Diet; at first he used Jelly of Hartshorn, and Soops made of old Fowls and Partridge, to prevent a Diarrhea. His Appetite recovering soon after, they altered his Diet, and suffered him to eat boiled Meat, and to drink a little Wine and Water, and toward the End of the Cure he was gently purged three or four Times. By a Continuance of this Regimen, the Patient recovered in two Months; and tho' he was sixty Years of Age at that Time, he has since enjoyed a good State of Health.





OBSERV. XL.

Upon another Abscess in the Region of the Liver.

THE 15th of Oct. 1696, I was sent for to see a Man who had a Tumour in the Region of the Liver, under the Direction of a Physician, who was willing to assist him sometimes with his Opinion.

This Patient had been troubled with a slow Fever ten Weeks, accompanied with a fixed Pain on the right Side of the *Cartilago Xiphoides*, with a circumscribed Callosity; and what threw him into a compleat Atrophy, was, an absolute Distaste to all kinds of Nourishment.

Having seen him two Days successively, that I might judge the better of his Case, I resolved to pursue that general Maxim in Medicine, which allows that the Distemper is generally situated where the Pain is felt; confidently presuming that there was an hidden Abscess in that Place, where the Pain and Hardness had subsisted for so long a Time.

Full of this Notion, I laid a Train of Caustick upon the Tumour, which I left upon the Part, till it had produced its Effect. Then having removed it before it had made any Impression upon the Skin, I thought it however proper, not to defer the Opening, and instantly used an Impostumation Lancet, with which I opened the Teguments, and then gradually dividing the Muscles and *Peritonæum*,

næum, I soon came to the Matter, a Pint whereof was discharged of a laudable Consistence, and had made an Impression upon the Superficies of the small Lobe of the Liver, the Bigness of a Crown, without leaving the Vessels bare, which was sensibly perceived.

These Circumstances seemed to promise an happy Result; nevertheless, as the Patient was very poor, ill nourished, and exposed to Cold in the midst of a Garden, and whose Distance from me, prevented my seeing him every Day, tho' the Ulcer seemed to take the most happy turn we could wish for, during a Fortnight. At length a Fever supervened, with irregular Shiverings, the Ulcer became dry, and of a bad Colour, and the Symptoms increased so suddenly, and so considerably, that he died twenty Hours after opening the Abscess.

R E M A R K.

The ill Success attending this Management, ought to serve as an Instruction to Surgeons to be always reserved in their Prognosticks upon the Event of Distempers in the principal Cavities; their Inspection not being sufficiently penetrating, to determine what happens at the Bottom of them.



OBSERV. XLI.

Upon an Abscess in the Liver.

THE Twenty-fourth of *September* in the Year 1694, Dr. *Lamery*, celebrated for his Chymical and Pharmaceutical Operations, desired me to accompany him to see a Patient who had a Tumour of the Bigness of a Pullet's Egg, a little below and on one Side the *Cartilago Xiphoides*, attended with a profound Hardness, Redness, and Inflammation of the Teguments.

He had consulted several Surgeons, who all told him that his Distemper might be attended with unhappy Consequences; but none had so much alarmed him as an old Surgeon in the *Faux-Bourg St. Germain*, who imagines himself the only Artist in the Profession. This Surgeon having assured him, that the Tumour was an incurable Aneurism, the Increase whereof it was impossible to prevent, without wearing a Plate of Tin upon it, which should be concave next the Tumour, and a little Convex on the out Side, to be fixed about his Body, with proper Tapes to secure it.

He wore this Bandage for a Fortnight with Abundance of Inconveniency, by Reason, that this Compression, instead of diminishing the Pain and Pulsation, had considerably increased these Symptoms, which obliged the Patient to leave him, after paying him ten Crowns he demanded for this Machine, which had been of no Service

to

to the Patient. The Compression occasioned by it proved accidentally of Service, as it made the Sign of a Phlegmon more conspicuous; by which Means, I discovered this Tumour not to be Aneurismal, but a suppurated Abscess, that required only to be opened, and therefore resolved to perform the Operation that Instant, upon the Patient's Submission, that I might act as I pleased in the Cure: Therefore, I took an impostume Lancet, and plunged it into the Tumour, which I did not withdraw till I perceived the Pus, and had opened the Abscess in its full Extent. This Abscess contained no more than half a Porringer of reddish Matter, mixed with Streaks of a laudable Whiteness. This Pus being evacuated I readily perceived an Impression it had made upon the small Lobe of the Liver, of the Bigness of a Crown. I filled the Wound with soft Dossils made with small Parcels of dried Linnen torn in Pieces, to stop the Gleetings of some blood Vessels; then I applied the resolvent Plaister, and a Compress upon it, the whole being supported by a Napkin around the Body, and the *Scapulary*.

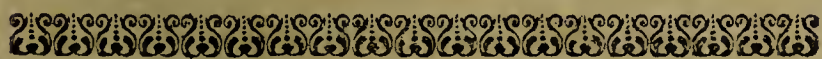
During the Treatment of this Distemper, the Patient was nourished with succulent Broth, and for his drink, a Ptisan composed of Scorzonera Root, Grass Root and Liquorice. Besides this, we added a Cordial Potion, made with *Aq. Scab.* and *Aq. Card. Bened.* in which an Ounce of *Conf. Alkerm.* and *Syr. of Cloves* was dissolved.

A Week after opening the Abscess they allowed him a moderate diet; and tho' after this Time he was indifferent as to the Regimen, he recovered within the Space of three Weeks.

R E M A R K.

R E M A R K.

It appears from the present Observation, that the most able Surgeons are liable to mistake in their Opinions of Tumours, and suffer themselves to be mislead by false Appearances: For the Surgeon who judged this Tumour, of which I have been speaking, to be an Aneurism, is, notwithstanding, a Man skilled and experienced in his Art, tho' he has a much greater Opinion of himself than he ought to have. His whole Judgment was founded upon the Pulsation he felt in the Tumour, which was plainly manifest, but not however strong enough to indicate an Aneurism, considering the other Symptoms characterising a Phlegmon, which, consequently, ought to have induced him to give a different Opinion of the Tumour.



O B S E R V. XLII.

Upon a Fracture on the Leg.

THE eighth of *November* 1694, I was sent for to see a Gentlewoman who had both Bones of the right Leg fractured in the inferior Part, with a considerable Wound, and a large Contusion, occasioned by a Pile of Wood which fell upon this Person and 26 or 27 more, 23 whereof died upon the Spot, and the Rest terribly wounded, amongst others, the Patient of whom we are speaking.

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The inferior Part of the Tibia was separated from its Articulation with the Astragalus, and was so much distorted that it could not be reduced to its proper Place, and the Points of several Fragments of Bone had lacerated and entirely destroyed the Extensors of the Foot, and were fixed into the Flesh ; so that after I had extracted all the Pieces, that were wholly separated, I was obliged to leave the inferior Part of the Tibia in this bad Situation, not being able to alter it.

A Leg in this Condition, according to the Rules of good Practice, ought to be amputated, therefore I proposed a Consultation, and Mr. *Bessiere* being sent for, we concluded upon the Amputation, Mr. *Gigot*, sworn Surgeon, was likewise of the same Opinion.

Nothing more remained now but to make the Patient resolve to undergo the Operation ; but all the Reasons we could alledge and the Remonstrances we could make to persuade her to it could not prevail, and I was constrained to exercise my Patience a long time by dressing her with an eighteen tail Bandage, and with such Medicines as resist Putrefaction, which was much to be apprehended, on Account of the large Contusion of the Flesh. To this End I dipped the Pledgets in Brandy, and armed them afterwards with melted Storax, dipping the Compresses in the same Liquor.

She suffered excessive Pains notwithstanding, and a Fortnight passed before I could leave her, being obliged to remove the Dressings three or four Times *per* Day to refresh the Limb.

At this Time the *Perone*, which till now had supported itself tolerably well, began to afford us some Employment ; a Splinter of this Bone, which

which was separated from the whole, having occasioned a very considerable Abscess, which I opened from the middle of the Leg, to the external Ankle, and then extracted the Piece of Bone that was loose.

In short, a Fortnight after, we had a laudable Digestion, the mundified Flesh was of a Florid Colour, and I drew out the Splinters of Bone in Proportion as they offered themselves.

The Dressings now became more easy, and the Cavities filling with Flesh, I found there was no Necessity for any thing more than dry Lint, till the Exfoliation of the inferior Part of the Tibia, which happened about two Months after the Wound was received. In this large Piece of Bone the whole Cavity of it, which rests upon the *Astragallus*, was visible, and the *Apophyse* forming the internal Ankle. I dressed her two Months longer after this, in which Time all the Ulcers were cicatrised.

From that Time she has remained in the Condition predicted by Mr. *Bessiere* and my self, that is, with a large Leg incapable of Motion, enduring considerable Pains, sometimes obliged to use Crutches to go from one Place to another: Instead of which, by the Amputation we proposed, she might have escaped those incredible Pains she endured, during so tedious a Treatment, have been soon cured, and would have been in a Condition to walk soon after with ease.

R E M A R K.

We ought to infer from this Observation, that we cannot do better in a Parallel Case, than to amputate the Leg as soon as possible, and that the Operation ought to be insisted upon in Oppo-

sition to the Patient's Refusal, who often perish during such Management, when the Operation is deferred; or, if they chance to escape, are generally the first who attribute the Impotency of the Limb to a bad Method. So that, besides the Trouble and Pain taken by Surgeons in attending a tedious Cure, they still have the Dissatisfaction of being blamed, and to see their Care ill acknowledged, notwithstanding the most just Reasons they can alledge in their Justification.



OBSERV. XLIII.

Upon an extraordinary Lithotomy.

THE eleventh of *December* 1694, I was sent for to probe a young Lad who was reduced to an extreme Weakness, as well by the excessive Pains occasioned by a Stone I had felt in his Bladder, when I probed him before, as by the Use of Remedies to dissolve it, tho' unsuccessfully, notwithstanding the Appearances seemed favourable in behalf of these Remedies.

For which Reason those who attended the Patient could not forbear attributing the Discharge of several small Fragments of Stones by the *Urethra* to the Action of this Medicine. Nevertheless, Mr. *Afforty*, Doctor in Physick of the Faculty of *Paris*, who was called sometimes to see the Patient, was of a contrary Opinion; and in Effect, that Passage was at length so obstructed by these extraneous Bodies, that, upon a Suppression of Urine
which

which happened from this Cause, I was sent for in haste to probe him.

I passed the smallest Probe I had, with Difficulty, thro' these Fragments of Stone that filled the *Urethra*, and having introduced it into the Bladder, all the Urine was discharged in an Instant. Then I examined whether the Stone, which I had felt a year before, was dissolved, or diminished in Magnitude, by the Expulsion of these small Stones; but instead of that I found it considerably increased. I desired Mr. *Afforty* to feel it, who concluded with me that the Operation should be performed as soon as possible.

The Relations consenting to it, we prepared him the next Day with a Draught of *Cassia* Water, proposing, to perform the Operation the Day following, which I here relate on Account of the Singularity.

The Dressing being prepared, I desired the Surgeons of *Hotel Dieu*, who came to assist me, to place the Patient in a proper Situation upon his Bed and make the Ligatures: Then I endeavoured to introduce my canulated Probe into the Passage of the *Urethra*, but not succeeding, I tried to insinuate the little Algaly with which I had made him urinate two Days before; but meeting with the same Obstacle from the Fragments of the Stone, which absolutely stopped the Passage on this Side the Neck of the Bladder, I resolved to make an Incision into the *Urethra* upon the end of my Probe, hoping to penetrate more easily into the Bladder by this Orifice. This Incision being made, I endeavoured to thrust my Probe into the Bladder by the Aperture I had made in the Canal, in which I succeeded with much Difficulty, both to the Pa-

tient and my self, and even when I despaired of any Success.

In Effect, when I had ordered the Patient to be untied by my Assistants, and laid upon his Bed, being resolved to deferr the Remainder of the Operation till the next Day ; I pushed my Button carelessly enough, however, into the Wound ; and this Attempt happily succeeded, the Button entering immediately into the Bladder, where I felt a large Stone, which I desired several Assistants to feel, and then introduced a Pair of Forceps upon the Button into the Bladder, proportioned to the Age of the Patient, and the Bigness of the Stone : Then I withdrew my Button, it being improper that two Instruments should remain in the Bladder at the same Time, unless you have a Mind to follow the bad Practice of *Frere Jacques de Beaulieu*, who cut several Patients in the Hospitals of *Hotel Dieu* and *La Charite* in the Year 1698, whose Custom was to leave a large ill contrived Probe in the Bladder of his Patients, when he cut with the *Grand Apparatus*, till he had extracted the Stone ; but the ill Success of his Handy-work has been exploded in Remarks upon the Practice of that Operation published by *Mr. Mery*.

When I had introduced my Forceps into the Bladder, and withdrew the Button, I laid hold of the Stone and extracted it, to the Satisfaction of the Patient and Assistants, without the least Appearance of any Impression made upon it by the Medicines he had taken to dissolve it, the Surface of that extraneous Body being very smooth and even.

I thrust the Button a second time into the Bladder, where I felt another Stone, which I did not
think

think proper to extract that Day, the Lad being too much fatigued. I ordered him to be dressed with Astringents, Embrocations and other Remedies used upon such Occasions at the first dressing. The next Day he was bled, and was dressed in this Manner for a Week before I thought it proper to extract this Stone, which I at length took hold of and drew out as I had done the former. All those who examined it narrowly, found it had met with no Alteration from the Medicines given internally to the Patient for its Dissolution. The Dressings were continued with the utmost Exactness till he was perfectly cured, which did not happen till the Sixth of *February* the following Year.

R E M A R K.

It is very probable, by the Account I have given, that the Fragments of Stone this Child discharged by the *Urethra* in so large a Quantity came from the Kidneys, and were not generated in the Bladder, and indeed after his recovery he voided four or five Stones at different times, of the Figure of an Olive Stone; and when these extraneous Bodies were ready to be discharged their pointed Extremities were perceivable out of the Canal of the *Urethra*, the Middle Part, which was largest, being stopped under the Glans, and when we endeavour'd to extract it with the *Curette* it crumbled to pieces,



OBSERV. XLIV.

Upon an Abscess in the Kidney, which happened to the same Patient mentioned in the preceding Observation.

TH^{O'} the Patient mentioned in the preceding Observation had discharged, at different Times, as I instanced before, several Stones derived from the Kidneys into the Bladder, he was tolerably well notwithstanding for four Years after the Operation, to the 22d or 23d of *November* 1698, when he was attacked with a fixed Pain in the *Regio Lumbaris sinistra*, accompanied with a slow Fever and irregular Shiverings. His Flesh sensibly decayed, and he became as much extenuated now as he was before the Operation.

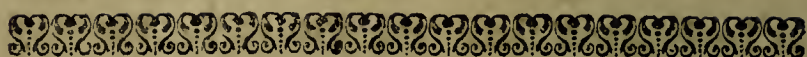
They sent for me to see him, and when I had examined the painful Side, and compared it with the other, I perceived an Inflation expanded over the Side affected, which rendered it larger than the Opposite, and observed that by touching it in a particular Place, he felt a pungent Pain. These Circumstances gave me Reason to judge, that there was either a Stone or Abscess in the Kidney, or both at the same Time.

I desired a Consultation, but his Parents not consenting to it, I determined to make an Opening in the most painful Part; but before I performed it, I was glad to consult with Mr. *Petit*, whose Experience and Capacity is well known,
who

who told me, when he had felt the painful Part, that he believed there was Pus in it, but very deep.

I applied a Train of Caustick upon this Part, and the Escharr being made, I opened it deeper with a Lancet; as far as I could, in short, without running any hazard, and not being yet come to the Matter, I garnished the Wound with Pledgets and dressed it. When I came to remove the Lint next Day, a small Quantity of Matter issued from a certain Place. I thrust my hollow Probe into it, and finding a Cavity, I made a considerable Aperture, which discharged a large Quantity of Serosity. I dressed the Wound with *Linim. Arcæi*, putting a Diachylon Plaister over it, and this Wound seemed in an healing Condition for the Space of twelve Days; but at length the Lips swelled, and the Discharge of the Serosity increased, from whence I judged there was a false Bottom it was necessary to discover, in order to avoid a Fistula.

I probed the Ulcer, and found several Sinus's tending one Way and others, these I opened to the Bottom, and applied Consumptives to it. The Day following I used digestive Ointment, and continued to dress the Patient carefully, who perfectly recovered before the latter End of *December* following. His Strength was restored in a short Time, since when he has not felt the least Symptom of the Stone neither in the Bladder nor in the Kidneys.



OBSERV. XLV.

*Upon a terrible Accident occasioned by the Bite of
a Dog.*

A Young Lad of Sixteen Years of Age, was accustomed to fondle a Mastiff Dog, who was chained up as a Guard to an House, inso-much that this Animal seemed too sensible of it. Nevertheless this young Man entering one Day according to Custom, the Dog, who was shut up, made so violent an Effort that he broke his Chain and laid hold of his right Arm between his Jaws with such Force, that he crushed the Bones of the Elbow with the Radius to pieces, with a terrible Laceration of the Muscles, which were entirely mashed and gnawn; and had not the Cries of the Boy brought the Gardiner to his Assistance, this Animal would have killed him.

I was sent for to dress him, and, when I had examined the wounded Part, began by making one Wound, of several of the most considerable Lacerations, and, by this Dilatation, extracted all the middle Part of the Radius, that was separated from the Whole: the Bone of the Elbow being ground in Pieces and reduced to Fragments, I extracted several of them, and then dressed it like other compound Fractures.

During the Space of a Month, that I applied myself to preserve the Membranes in order to avoid the absolute Necessity of an Amputation, to which I

was

was of Opinion we should be at length reduced, a large swelling covered the Arm, and Fore-arm, and terminated in Abscesses, which obliged me to make large Incisions in the Fore-arm for the Discharge of the Pus. Notwithstanding this, the Pieces of Bone that remained, instead of affording any Hopes of a Re-union, separating more and more, and these Bones appearing Carious, Mr. *Chevalier* was called in Consultation, who agreed with me, that the Limb having no Support, for very little of the Bones of the Elbow remained, the Amputation was absolutely necessary.

The Patient's Relations consenting to it, the Operation was performed the next Day, at which several Surgeons were present. I made the Ligature of the Vessels and applied a large Pledget upon the Stump covered with astringent Powders, and the double Bandage over it, according to Custom. No considerable Accident happened to the Patient during the whole Treatment, and he perfectly recovered five Weeks after the Operation.

R E M A R K.

It appears from this Observation, and I am thoroughly convinced of it myself, by Experience in a vast Number of parallel Cases, that much Pain would be saved the Patient, and that imminent Danger by which many are lost, if the Amputation was immediately performed when there is so great a Disorder in the Bones and such terrible Lacerations in the fleshy Parts; but Surgeons are not always Masters to act according to the Rules of Art upon such Occasions. The Patient opposes them as well as the Assistants; those called in Consultation are for waiting, tho' very improperly,

improperly, and Empiricks promise a sure and certain Cure : And because it sometimes happens, tho' very rarely, that they have cured those Limbs which able Surgeons had condemned to be amputated, a vast Number of Patients must perish by deferring that Assistance which ought to be employed at first for their Safety.



O B S E R V. XLVI.

Upon the Wound of the Marquis de Guerchy.

AFTER gaining the Battle of *Marsailles* in *Pi-mont* by the King's Army, under the Command of Mr. *de Catinat*, over that of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, his Majesty, finding his Troops in a Condition to form the Siege of *Coni*, thought proper to send a Number of Surgeons capable of assisting the Officers that should be wounded at this Siege, to appease the Complaints made by several Persons of Distinction after the preceding Battle, where they wanted Surgeons, upon whom they might depend in the Cure of Gun-shot Wounds on such Occasions.

Upon such pressing Motives Mr. *du Chene*, Physician General of the King's Camps and Armies, and Mr. *Bessiere*, Surgeon Major, by Order of the Secretary at War, commanded me and five other Surgeons to go Post for *Pignerol* the eighth of *November* following.

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We arrived there the Twenty-second of the same Month, where the Governor desired that we should visit several Officers who had been wounded in the late Battle.

Amongst others was the *Marquis de Guerchy*, who was wounded at *Marjailles* by a Musket-Shot that had fractured the *Clavicula* and the *Acromion* of the *Scapula*. The Suppuration of the Wound had occasioned such a Flux of Matter, and so considerable a Drain, that his Body was very much emaciated by it, and his Strength so weakened, that he could not move or by any Means change his Situation.

The Pus, by its own Weight, had formed Sinus's in the Articulation of the Arm, under the Scapula and even under the Armpit, so that, at every dressing, the Pus was pressed upwards and with difficulty discharged.

When we had reflected upon all these Circumstances in a Consultation, we unanimously agreed, that it was necessary to procure a more free Discharge for the Matter by Means of a Contra-incision made under the Armpit; and to succeed in this without endangering the Vessels in that Part, that the upper Wounds should be kept close stopped for the Space of Twenty-four Hours, that there being a copious Collection of Pus in the Sinus's, it might form a large Tumour in that Place, where we proposed to make the Incision; and to make the Aperture more large externally and more durable, we resolved to make use of the Potential Cautery. For when you only make a simple Incision with a Lancet into large Abscesses it often happens, when the Pus is evacuated, that the Teguments flatten and so nearly coincide, that it is difficult to apply Medicines to the Bottom
of

of the Wound to destroy a Carious Bone or to consume callous Flesh: Moreover, you are often obliged to keep these Wounds open a long Time for the Passage of the Splinters.

What we had before projected we put in Execution the next Day, and when we had divided the Escharr we finished the Incision with a Lancet, which made Room for the Discharge of a very considerable Quantity of Pus. The fresh Wound was dressed the first Time only with dry Lint, a Diachylon Plaister over it, and then a Compress and contentive Bandage. With Regard to the upper Wounds, they were only covered with dry Lint during the Exfoliation of the Bones, and the Separation of the Splinters, which soon after happened.

For the Future we made use of vulnerary Injections, and an Alteration soon appeared both in the Wound and the Patient's Habit of Body. He endured no more Pain after this Aperture, recovered his Strength in a short Time, and became a Convalescent when the Army came to encamp two Leagues from *Pignerol*, where we received the Marshal's Compliment, not only for the Care of this Officer but of others.

R E M A R K.

It is to be observed, that this Gentleman would have infallibly lost his Life in a short Time, if this Contra-incision had been deferred any longer. Whence we may judge of what Importance it is, after a great Action, to have understanding Surgeons in the Hospitals to preside over those of an inferior Class for the Preservation of good Officers and Soldiers, who often perish by being dressed
in

in the common Method, when they have received Wounds that require the utmost Skill and Attention of the most expert Surgeons.



O B S E R V. XLVII.

Upon an incurable Aneurism.

IN my return from *Pignerol*, I went out of the Road with my Collegue, Mr. *le Grand*, who would bear me Company to go to *Vienne* in *Dauphiné*, where I proposed to pay a Visit to Mr. *Triballeau*, the Surgeon with whom I had formerly lived, and who expected me at my Return.

Being arrived at his House on Christmas Eve he procured us the Opportunity of seeing a Gentleman of that Province, 28 Years of Age, who lodged at a neighbouring Inn, and was going to *Paris* to consult the most eminent Surgeons upon an Aneurismal Tumour situated under the right *Scapula*, and of the Bigness of a Two-penny Loaf, giving terrible Shocks to this Bone, rendering the Motion of the Arm painful and difficult. This Tumour happened to him about ten Months before, by a Rupture of the Coats of an Artery, by his endeavouring to force a Person to lie down upon his Bed, and gradually increased to the Magnitude mentioned.

He informed us that several Surgeons had proposed the Operation for the Aneurism, as the only Method by which he could be cured; but not one of them offering to undertake it, the Pain he felt

felt made him resolve to go to *Paris*, as the Fountain of Surgery.

We told him before-hand that he would find himself deceiv'd in his Undertaking; that no Body would advise him to have the Tumour opened, and even tho' he had sufficient Resolution to run the Hazard, not one Surgeon would have the Rashness to attempt the Operation, because he would infallibly die in less Time than they could discover the Artery and make the Ligature: Besides, that they could not find the Artery without dissecting some Muscles which supported the *Scapula* in *Equilibrio*, and would afterwards render his Arm immoveable.

We let him know, that the only Method to prolong his Life, was to live in an absolute Inaction, to keep his Vessels rather empty than full, as well by frequent Bleedings as by Abstinence, and to be contented with the Application of Astringent Medicines and Bandages, which, by making a moderate Compression, might prevent the Augmentation of the Tumour.

He continued his Journey and arrived at *Paris* some time after us, where he consulted all Kinds of Physicians and Surgeons; but the most celebrated and experienced confirmed our Opinions, and I have since heard that he died in his Return Home.



OBSERV. XLVIII.

Upon an Hydrocephalus.

PAssing thro' *Lyons*, in my Way to *Pignerol*, I had the Curiosity to visit the Hospital *Hotel Dieu* in that great City, which appeared to me the finest Hospital that could be seen, both for its Situation and Structure, tho' of less Extent than that at *Paris*. Some Surgeons of this Hospital, whom I formerly knew at *Hotel Dieu* in *Paris*, desired me to observe a Child seven Years old, who was in a Ward amongst the Foundlings, and had a monstrous *Hydrocephalus*. I drew out my Ligature to take the Dimensions of the Head, and found it to be a Foot and a half in Length, from the End of the Coronal Bone to the End of the Occipital, and the same Extent from one Temple to the other, and about three Feet in Circumference. He was incapable of Reasoning, and answered to all that was said to him only with an innocent Laugh.





OBSERV. XLIX.

Upon a Fistulous Abscess.

I Was sent for to a Gentleman upon Account of a Fistulous Abscess, which had been opened and healed several Times, at the Verge of the Anus. Nothing gave him a greater Concern than the Returns of his Distemper, and recollecting that about five Years before, I had made the Puncture for him necessary in an Hydrocele, without being troubled with it after, (which does not commonly happen) he attributed the Performance of that Cure to my Understanding, and imagined that I might have the Secret of curing this Abscess without any Return, which could not be attributed to any other Neglect than their healing the Abscess without treating the Fistula, from whence it proceeded.

Having therefore seen him in the Presence of Mr. *Cordelle* his Physician, I found he had a well conditioned Fistula, and then acquainted him, that the Return of his Distemper proceeded from the Neglect of curing the Fistula by not cutting it deep enough, which the Physician and myself advised him to submit to as soon as possible.

He consented to it, and Mr. *Cordelle* having judged it necessary to prepare him for the Operation by bleeding and purging, these Precautions were taken, and then we fixed upon a
Day

Day to perform it, which was four Days after, and Mr. *Bessiere* was desired to be present.

The Dressing being prepared, I placed my Patient in a proper Situation and my Assistants; then introducing the Fore-finger of my left Hand, dipped in Oil of Roses, into the Anus, I took my crooked Bistoury with a Probe before it in my right Hand, I thrust it into the external Aperture of the Fistula, till I felt the End of the Probe with my Fore-finger of the left Hand, which I had first introduced; then pressing the Back of my Bistoury against the Buttock to facilitate its Entrance, I raised the Extremity of the Probe, and drawing it out by the Anus, I cut the Fistula in its whole Extent at one Stroke.

Then we examined the Bottom of the Fistula, and found several Bridles, I divided them with my blunt pointed Scissors, first well observing whether there was any Pulsation, such as was to be felt by touching some Branches of Arteries; that might be easily mistaken for Bridles; which has often happened to the great Prejudice of the Patients, who have sometimes perished by the Hæmorrhage, it being impossible to make a Ligature upon the Vessels that furnish the Blood, or to compress them for want of a Support.

The best Method that can be taken, if you should have the Misfortune to open one of the Sanguiferous Vessels in cutting the Fistula, is to apply a Dossil dipped in Styptick Water to the Mouth of the wounded Vessel.

But to return to our Patient; when I had finished the Operation, I introduced a large Tent of Lint into the Wound armed with an Anodyne Medicine, composed of Oil of Roses, and the Yolk of an Egg, and filled the Wound with Dossils dipped in

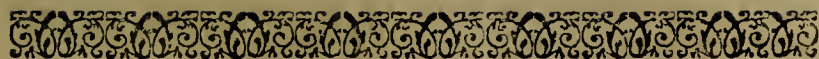
the same Medicine, Pledgets upon it, and graduated Compresses, with the T. Bandage to support the Whole.

R E M A R K S.

The Utility deducible from this Observation, consists in knowing, that to cure Abscesses formed about the Anus radically, it is absolutely necessary to divide the Intestine whether it be penetrated or not; because a solid Cicatrice can never be established at the Bottom of the Wound, when the Matter has touched the Body of the Intestine, which occasions the Return of the Abscess.

But to form a right Judgment of the Disposition of the Bottom of the Wound, you must introduce the Fore-finger of the left Hand into the Anus, and thrust a Probe with the Right to the Bottom of the Wound, that you may judge, by the Interval between the End of your Finger, and the End of the Probe, whether the Intestine is very thin, or whether there is a Substance of Flesh in that Part. For when the Intestine appears to be very thin, it must absolutely be pierced, and the Fistula cut, to hinder the Return of the Abscess; but when there is a reasonable Thickness of Flesh, there are certain Hopes of curing the Abscess without dividing the Intestine..





O B S E R V. L.

Upon a Fistulous Ulcer in the Anus.

A Danish Lady, after having been treated at different Times, and by different Surgeons in her own Country of a deep Fistulous Ulcer in the Anus, without any Relief ; but, on the contrary, finding herself emaciated and extremely weak, determined to come to *Paris* for a Cure, as to the real Source of Surgery.

She arrived in the Month of *May*, 1693, and after having consulted several of the most celebrated of the Profession, I was recommended to visit her. I probed the Fistula thro' several Apertures, which all pierced the Intestine, and one of these Sinus's was above four Fingers Breadth deep. These Circumstances added to the Patient's Condition, who had a slow Fever and was extremely emaciated, gave me Reason to judge, that the undertaking of the Cure was both uncertain and dangerous ; and therefore advised her not to submit to the Operation, till we had tried to restore her Strength by the Use of Asses Milk.

Greatest Part of the Physicians and Surgeons whom she had consulted were of the same Opinion : But her Impatience, added to the Pains she endured, induced her in a short Time to a Re-consultation upon her Distemper, telling those she consulted that she had rather die than suffer any longer. Upon this Resolve they determined to perform the Ope-

ration, which was long, laborious, and attended with a considerable Loss of Blood, but was however stopped by the Styptick Water.

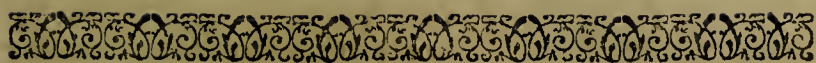
These Gentlemen having dressed the Patient, promised to return the next Day to remove the Dressing; but instead of this, doubting, as I presume, of the Success of the Operation, sent only a Servant, who found all the Parts mortified, and the Patient died two Days after.

R E M A R K S.

The Fact I have now related, and many others parallel to it, ought to have instructed Surgeons, well versed in their Art by long Experience, regularly to follow the Advice of *Celsus*, not to defame, by desperate Attempts, those Operations that have been, and may be salutary to many.

But in Cases of great Importance, there are so many Obstacles, from the Patient, from the Relations, and even from the Surgeons themselves, to prevent our following this wholesome Advice, that we must not be astonished if the most celebrated in the Profession, are often, at it were, forced to dishonour their Art, at the Expence of the Lives of their Patients and their own Reputation.





OBSERV. LI.

Upon another Fistula in Ano.

AN Acquaintance of the Lady's mentioned in the preceding Observation, upon the slender Inclination I had expressed of performing the Operation upon her deceased Friend, sent for me the nineteenth of *August* in the same Year to consult me upon a Fistulous Abscess in *Ano*, which had incommoded her, by frequent Returns, for the Space of twenty Years.

I found the Cystis forming the Abscess filled with Pus, and opening it that Instant, it discharg'd a blackish foetid Matter. Then I probed the Bottom of the Cystis, and finding the Intestine very thin between my Finger and the End of my Probe, I informed the Patient that to cure the Fistula without Danger of its Return, it was necessary to perform the Operation thoroughly, which several Surgeons had advised her to before I was consulted.

Altho' the unfortunate Event of the Operation performed upon her Friend three Months before, gave her no Encouragement to undergo it; nevertheless, the Apprehension of the ill Consequence that might attend these frequent Returns of her Distemper, caused her to desire a compleat Cure. Observing her thus balancing; her good Constitution, added to the Facility of performing the Operation, making me judge her Distemper easily curable, I resolved to perform it, without giving her Notice,

and to this End, when I had dressed her, I promised her to return in the Evening to remove the Dressing, which I did not fail to execute, having taken all necessary Precautions to act with less Noise than Effect.

Therefore, having raised the Dressing, I introduced the Fore-finger of my left Hand dipped in Oil of Roses into the Anus, and thrust a very flexible Silver Probe to the Bottom of the Sinus by the Opening I had made; and then piercing the Intestine with the End of my Probe upon my Fore-finger, I suddenly divided all that was included in the Curvature of my Probe with a Pair of Scissors, without being moved at the Cries of the Patient, or of the Lady who was present, or the Servant who lighted me. I afterwards detached the Bridles at the Bottom of the Wound and then dressed the Patient; in the future Treatment I consumed the Callosities with proper Medicines. In short, every Thing succeeded so happily in this Cure, that the Patient was perfectly recovered the 27th of *September* following.

R E M A R K.

By comparing the Success of the two preceding Operations, Surgeons may understand how much the good Constitution of a Patient contributes to the Cure in difficult Cases, and, on the contrary, how dangerous it is to expose bad Habits of Body to violent Operations.



O B S E R V. LII.

Upon a difficult Labour.

THE 27th of *January*, 1697, I was sent for to deliver a Woman near the *Louvre* in *Paris*; I made all the Haste I could, and was informed, upon my Arrival, that the Woman had been seven Days in Labour. I found her in a violent Fever, her Belly very much distended, her Tongue black, rough and dry; but we ought not to be surpris'd at this, for besides the Impression made by the Heat of the Fever upon these Parts, they always refused her Drink, lest it should swell her, having had no Dejection downward for several Days; moreover, she had a Difficulty in Respiration, and her Voice was very low. It is to be remarked that this Woman was in Labour of her first Child, and was near forty Years of Age.

Nevertheless, she might have been happily delivered, if they had made a proper Use of the Pains, since the Head of the Child was beyond the internal Orifice of the Womb; and when the Head has passed that Orifice, the rest of the Body may pass, provided the Person sent for to assist the Patient, knows how to take the Advantage of these Pains by drawing the Body of the Child gently, when the Womb is in a State of Dilatation.

Affairs standing in this Posture, I told the Curate of the Place that he might give her extreme Unction, finding no Hopes of her Delivery, on Account

count of her excessive Loss of Strength. Notwithstanding, when she had received this last Sacrament, her Husband and Relations pressed me earnestly, since I came so far to her Relief, that I would use my utmost Endeavours to extract the Child, which I immediately began to perform, and proceeded in the following Manner.

The Infant's Head being in the *Vagina*, I had the Opportunity of embracing it with both Hands, and to endeavour by shaking it to cause a painful Irritation in the Womb, and consequently a Contraction capable of expelling the Body of the Child from it. I made these Attempts without Success, and therefore was obliged to have Recourse to my Instruments; so that dividing the Teguments of the Head with my Bistoury, I pressed the Bones of the Cranium inward, and fixed the Extremity of my Hook under the first Vertebra; and tho' I drew with all my Strength with both Hands, I could not move the Body of the Child, and as the Bones of the Cranium cut my Hands and prevented me from acting, I was obliged to extract them one after the other with Difficulty.

When I had thus taken off the Head, Piece by Piece, the principal Difficulty still remained, which consisted in extracting the Body of the Child, to which the Neck was an Impediment. Nevertheless, I found means to separate the two Arms with a little Bistoury, which I covered with my Hand to avoid wounding the Womb, and drawing them out one after the other, I fastened my Crochet to the Back of the Child between two Ribs, by which means I extracted the rest of the Body.

This being performed, tho' I was very much fatigued, the Extraction of the Placenta was not to be deferred; and the sick Woman finding herself relieved,

lieved, encouraged me herself by her Patience and Resolution. I introduced my Hand therefore into the Womb, and gradually loosened the Placenta, which had an insupportable Odour; then finding it entirely detached, I extracted the Whole, by which means this poor Woman was delivered of her Burthen; but the tedious Pains she had endured, and the Violence of her Delivery, made her perish the next Day. It is to be observed, that the Head of the Child out of the Womb was black, the Infant having been dead some Days before.



O B S E R V. LIII.

Upon the Amputation of a Carcinomatous Tumour on the Breast.

THE eighth of *March*, 1692, I was sent for to give my Opinion upon a monstrous Tumour on the Breast of a Woman, wherein there was a small Aperture which, at most, would admit of the small End of a Clove, from whence a considerable Quantity of Sanies proceeded, mixed with small Particles resembling Millet Seeds.

In a Consultation with several of the Faculty conven'd, at the same Time, upon the Report of so extraordinary a Tumour, and altho' we agreed, that it was of a Cancerous Nature, we concluded to open it in its full Extent, from the small Hole the Matter had made, by making a Crucial Incision; because the Patient, excepting her Distemper, seemed to have
Strength,

Strength, a good Constitution, and absolutely determined to undergo any Operation for her Recovery.

The Affair was instantly executed, in our Presence, by Mr. *Monginet*, who, when we had discharged almost a full Porringer of this Sanies and of these small Grains, took off the four Angles of the Tumour. The Wound was afterwards well wash'd and cleaned with warm Wine and Barley Water, and dressed with Pledgets spread with the Anodyne Liniment composed of the Yolks of Eggs, Oil of Roses, and Wine beat together, Compresses dipp'd in the same Medicine, the Whole being secured by a four Tailed Bandage proper for the Breasts.

I visited the Patient frequently, during the Treatment, with others of the Fraternity; the Wound mundified very well, and so a great Number of these Glandulous Particles were separated from the Breast, that it grew entirely flaccid, and in the Space of three Months the Cicatrice was formed.

R E M A R K.

From this Observation Surgeons may learn not implicitly to follow the Opinion of *Hippocrates* and *Celsus*, who advise us in Cancerous Tumours of the Breasts to use only a Palliative Cure: But strict Regard ought to be had to the Constitution of the Patient, and the Nature of the Distemper; for the common Axiom of Philosophers may be so far contradicted, that we may venture to say that more or less makes an absolute Alteration upon such Occasions. That is to say, that more or less Strength in the Patient, added to other Signs of a good or bad Constitution, and to the greater or lesser Adhesion or Pain of the Tumour and its Communication

cation with the Vessels of the Armpit, or its Distance from them, render the Distemper curable by Amputation, or only to be treated by a Palliative Method.



O B S E R V. LIV.

Upon a Child who had an extraordinary Head.

*Inserted in the Journal des Scavans,
Monday, May 8th, 1690.*

A Woman twenty-eight Years of Age, on the twenty-third of *April*, 1690, was delivered of a Child at *Hotel Dieu*, who was a monstrous Figure. It had no Skull, and I could find only the Basis of the *Coronal*, *Occipital* and *Temporal* Bones, but no *Parietals*.

The *Apophyse Crista Galli* was elevated near half an Inch, and had a bony Substance at the Extremity of it in the Shape of a Crown, of the third Part of an Inch in Diameter. The large Foramen of the *Occipital* Bone was covered with a very strong thick Membrane, resembling the *Dura Mater*, and the *lateral Sinus's* were in this Membrane. The Blood contained in these *Sinus's* discharged itself into the Internal Jugulars. Underneath that Membrane was the Beginning of the *Medulla Spinalis*. Upon the Basis of this Bone I found neither *Cerebrum* nor *Cerebellum*.

On each Side the *Cella Turcica* were two fungous Protuberances which were adhering to it. That
on

on the right Side was of the Bigness of a Walnut, and that on the other of the Size of an Olive, were covered by no Membrane, and the Substance entirely spongiuous.

This Child lived six Hours, was baptised, and took Wine and Sugar mixed together for its Nourishment. He voided by the Mouth a larger Quantity of *Saliva* than is common in other Children. It often opened its Eyes, particularly the Left, which seemed to start out of its Head, and there was no superior Orbits. All the other Parts of the Body, as well those of the Abdomen, and the Extremities, were in their Natural State.



OBSERV. LV.

Upon opening a dead Carcase.

*Inserted in the Journal des Scavans,
Monday, Jan. 22d, 1691.*

ON the fifteenth of *September*, 1690, a Man aged twenty-eight Years, came to *Hotel Dieu* ill of a common Fever, which lasted ten Days. He was visited during his Distemper by Mr. *de Bourges*, Doctor in Physick of the Faculty of *Paris*, when he seemed to be recovered, and began to perform all the Functions of a Person in Health, he fell into a *Syncope*, attended with violent *Convulsions*, while he was at Dinner, and died soon after.

I opened the Body, and found all the Parts contained in the *Abdomen* in good Condition. Then

I opened the *Thorax*, where I found an extraordinary Substance, which oblig'd me to extract it; that I might afterwards examine it thoroughly; this was done in the Presence of Mr. *de Bourges* and other Physicians of the Hospital, Mr. *Du Verney*, Professor of Botany in the King's Garden, and Mr. *Drouin*, chief Surgeon of the General Hospital.

This extraneous Body embraced the *Pericardium* on that Side next the *Sternum*, and its Substance was a Collection of indurated Glands close to each other, almost an Inch thick; and the *Pericardium*, in which the Heart is inclosed, and naturally no more than the twelfth Part of an Inch in Thickness, was increased to half an Inch or more, and almost *Cartilaginous*, which prevented the free Motion of the Heart. There was very little Water in the Cavity of the *Pericardium*. I weighed this Mass when it was separated from the other Parts, and the Weight of it was near two Pounds. The Lungs and all the other Parts contained in the *Thorax* were in a good Condition.

R E M A R K.

It may probably be conjectured that the Glands scattered upon the *Pericardium*, being increased in Magnitude, by the Obstruction of their excretory Ducts, might be the Occasion of this Excrecence.





OBSERV. LVI.

Upon a Tumour in the Scrotum.

*Inserted in the Journal des Scavans,
Monday the 26th of Nov. 1691.*

ON the 12th of Sept. 1690, I was sent for to see a Lad twelve Years of Age who had an humoral Tumour in the *Scrotum*. *Messieurs Morel*, and *Bessiere*, Master Surgeons, and of undoubted Reputation, were called at the same Time. I opened the Tumour in their Presence, and from thence discharged a large Quantity of foetid cadaverous Matter which had gangrened the Bottom of the *Scrotum*.

I separated this foetid Substance from the sound, and judged it improper to proceed any farther at that Time, and therefore dressed the Patient. We observed, however at this Time that the right Testicle was much larger than it naturally ought to be, but were in Hopes that these Membranes would dissolve by Suppuration, and by this Means avoid the Extirpation of the Testicle.

Several Days having passed with a large Suppuration, without any Diminution of the Testicle, I desired a Consultation, and Mr. *Prudhomme* the younger, Master Surgeon at *Paris*, and a senior Surgeon of *Hotel Dieu* were appointed. We examined afresh the largeness of the Testicle, and perceiving that it would impostumate, and the
Testicle

Testicle remaining of that Magnitude, might occasion the same Pains and Symptoms he had felt his whole Life before opening the Tumour, we concluded to amputate it, which was immediately performed.

I found a large Portion of the Epiploon adhering to the Body of the Testicle and surrounding it. The spermatick Vessels were Cartilaginous, and twice the common Magnitude. I tied the Epiploon and Vessels together, then amputated the Testicle and dressed the Patient. He was troubled with frequent Vomitings for eight Days, which I attributed to their drawing the bottom of the Stomach by forcing the Epiploon from it, to which it is fastened. I opened the Testicle in the Presence of those Surgeons I named before and several others, and in the Midst of it found a large rusty Pin, which, to us, seemed very extraordinary.

When we had thoroughly examined into the Possibility of this extraneous Body's being introduced into a Part so remote from the common Reception of Aliments, or their Discharge, we concluded, that the Pin must have entered up to the Head immediately into the *Scrotum* when the Child was in swaddling Cloaths, and that the Nurse not perceiving it, the Pains the Child felt were attributed to another Cause; that a slender Suppuration might facilitate the Entrance of the Head of the Pin, and afterwards nothing prevented forming the Cicatrice.

The Child's Nurse, its Father and Mother, each of them assured us that he had always complained of a violent Pain in that Part, and that the right Testicle was larger than the left. The Patient enjoys a State of good Health at present, is perfectly

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recover'd,

recover'd, and the Testicle and Pin are still preserved in a Viol.



OBSERV. LVII.

Upon a Child whose Head was very defective.

*Inserted in the Journal des Scavans,
Monday, Nov. 19, 1691.*

AT the Beginning of the Month of *November* 1691, *Madamoiselle Morlet*, chief Midwife of *Hotel Dieu*, delivered a Woman of a Child full grown which was without Brains, and had no Bone on the upper Part of the Head: There was only the Basis of the Coronal which forms the superior Part of the Orbit, separated in the Middle by a slender Line extending from the Bone of the Nose to the *Sella Turcica*, which was partly covered under that Portion of the Coronal, which Line is called the *Sagittal*. There being no parietal Bones, there was no Coronal Suture, and only the Basis of the occipital Bone which formed the large Foramen of the *Medulla Spinalis*. It was flat behind and elevated itself half an Inch, which render'd the Foramen square.

Above this Hole there appeared a red Tumour of the Bigness of a large Nut; I opened it and found that it was only the Venous Canal of the *Medulla Spinalis* filled with Blood, and terminated in this Place. The Rest of the Head was covered with

with Hair adhering firmly to the Skin, and the Skin to the Bones.

The temporal Bones had no *Squamosæ* Part; but only the *Os Petrosum* which contains the Bones of the Ear, that were visible thro' the *Tympanum*. The *Os Sphenoides* was entire, but the *Ethmoides* was deficient, and the *Crista Galli*. None of the eleven Bones of the Face were missing; the under Jaw was in its natural State, and all other Parts of the Body plump and fat without any Deformity.

This Infant lived four Days, opening and shutting its Eyes, crying sometimes, sucking its Nurse, and even eating Pap.

I observed besides that several small Branches of Nerves came from the Basis of the Coronal Bone, where those inserted into the Frontal Muscles and the Eye-lids were very adherent.

The Optick Nerves proceeded from the Spinal Marrow, sliding upon the *Os Sphenoides*, then passing through the Holes of the Orbit, inserted themselves into the Eyes, the same as in another Person.





OBSERV. LVIII.

Upon the Wound of a certain Person who attempted to destroy himself.

*Inserted in the Journal des Scavans,
Monday, Ap. 6th, 1693.*

THE eighth of June 1692, a Water-Porter took a Razour at four o' Clock in the Morning designing to cut his own Throat. His Wife perceiving his Design, and finding he had began to put it in Execution, ran immediately to the Window and cried out, Thieves; a Shoemaker in the Neighbourhood, running thither at this Outcry, was extremely surpris'd at the Action.

The Water-Porter seeing him enter his Room, threw the Razour away, and ran to him, which so affrighted the Shoemaker that he ran out and called out for Assistance; nevertheless the Water-Porter took up his Razour again and continued to cut his Throat, which he had not time to finish, before two Joiners in the Neighbourhood, the Father and Son, came into his Room.

The Son, being stronger than the Father, threw himself directly upon the Water-Porter, and having thrown him down, all the Neighbours came in before he would quit the Razour, the young Joiner having one Finger wounded by it, but he was at length obliged to yield to Force, and was instantly carried

carried to *Hotel Dieu*, where I was immediately sent for.

When I came, I found that the superior Part of the *Larynx* was cut, the Wings of the *Tyroides* above its convex Part, which forms what is vulgarly called *Adam's Apple*; that the *Oesophagus* was likewise cut, and only held by a small Portion in the posterior Part.

I perceived also, that the Teguments and Muscles were divided five Fingers Breadth, without opening any considerable Vessel.

This dismal Spectacle shocked me, and finding the Man was unable to speak, Mr. *Bucher*, Surgeon of the Hospital within, to be convinced whether the *Oesophagus* was cut in its superior Part as well as the *Larynx*, gave him a little Water to swallow, which came immediately forth at the Wound. I told the Priest who came to confess him, that by making a Suture to the Wound, I could soon make him speak, for the Air would then retake its accustomed Channel and form his Speech.

To this End, I threaded a crooked Needle, and made a close Suture from one Extremity of the Wound to the other, and his Voice and Speech returned in Proportion as the Wound was closed. Then I put Pledgets of Lint upon the Suture, with a Plaister, Compress and Bandage, and then he spoke distinctly, so that he might be heard a distance off. He was confessed, and answered the Commissary, who interrogated him, as to the Reasons he had for committing so rash an Action.

He lived from four o' Clock in the Morning, that he wounded himself, till ten o' Clock the next Morning. When he took any Nourishment, it stopped at the Wound without passing either up-

wards or downwards, and always seemed to be in his Senses.



OBSERV. LIX.

*Upon opening the Body of a Woman who had an
Hernia Ventralis.*

*Inserted in the Journal des Scavans,
Monday, July 21, 1692.*

A Woman from *Chateau Thierry* came to *Hotel Dieu* in the Month of *December* 1691, afflicted with an *Hernia Ventralis*, of the Bigness of a large Ball. This *Hernia* proceeded from the *Cæsarian* Operation being performed upon her fourteen Years before by a Surgeon of the same Town, who, finding her too long in Labour, risked that Operation, by which both the Mother and Child were indeed preserved, which rarely happens; but it was six Months before the Woman recovered. This gave Occasion to the Physicians and Surgeons of the Place to commence a Suit of Law against the Surgeon who performed the Operation, who was at length obliged to withdraw, after losing his Reputation, and the Child lived thirteen Months.

After the Mother recovered, the *Hernia* was gradually formed, and came to the bigness mentioned before. It was kept supported by Rowlers crossed over the Shoulders; and, in Proportion as it increased, the Pain became more violent. At length

length it ulcerated about six Fingers Breadth, which Ulceration penetrated only the Teguments. This, however, obliged her to come to the Hospital, where she was dressed by Mr. *Alexander Petit*, one of the twelve Surgeons within, who took particular Care of her. The *Hernia*, notwithstanding, came to that prodigious Magnitude, that, its preventing the Patient to breath, she was suffocated and died.

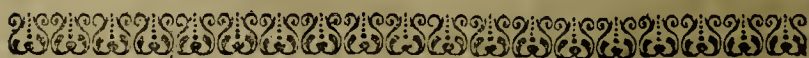
I opened the Body in Presence of several Surgeons of the Hospital and other Persons, and found that in the Place where the Cicatrice was formed in the Teguments, the *Peritonæum* shot forth diverse Filaments adherent to the Epiploon and the small Intestines, part whereof was contained in the Tumour, viz. the *Ilion* and *Jejunum*, the rest pursued their natural Course and preserved their common Situation.

I observed that the Womb had a Cicatrice in it, which was pressed inwards from the outside, and then took it entirely out. But before I opened it, I desired *Messieurs de Bourges, Morin, Lombard, and Enguehard*, Physicians of the Faculty of *Paris* and *Hotel Dieu*, to see it.

I shewed it besides to Mr. *Du Verney* of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and to the Society of *St, Cosme*, and to *Messieurs de Tertre, Simon, the younger, Beauvois, de Frades, Gigot, Arnaud, Roberdeau* and others.

I afterwards opened it in the Presence of these Gentlemen, and found the Cicatrice as well in the internal as external Part, which thoroughly confirmed all she had related touching the Cæsarian Operation, that she assured us had been performed, which I doubted much of as well as others, tho' she recounted the Fact in such a Manner as to make it credible. I preserve the Womb, where-

on both the internal and external Cicatrices are very conspicuous, that those who doubt of the Truth of this Fact, may have an ocular Demonstration of it.



OBSERV. LX.

Upon an extraordinary Labour.

*Inserted in the Journal des Scavans,
Monday, Nov. the 26th, 1694.*

A Woman big with Child came to *Hotel Dieu*, towards the End of *September* 1694, to be delivered of a third Child, of which she was pregnant, Thirteen or Fourteen Days before her Death, she felt excessive Pains in the umbilical and epigastrick Region, by the different Motions of the Child, which obliged her to require immediate Relief, and to wish they would open her Side; but they did not listen to her, judging the Operation too dangerous.

She died the 21st of *October* following, and *Messieurs Colignon* and *de Jouy*, assisted by *Madam de Gouey*, chief Midwife, opened the Body instantly, as is commonly practised in such Cases, to extract the Child either dead or alive.

By this Operation they discovered the Child to be dead, and observed that it was not in the Womb, finding it entire and close to it. They deferred any farther Examination to the next Day, and called in *Mr. Emmeretz*, the Physician, *Mr. Mauriceau*,
sworn

sworn Surgeon and celebrated in Midwifery, Mr. *DuVerney*, Professor in the Royal Garden, Mr. *Mery*, Anatomist to the Academy of Sciences, and myself, with several other Surgeons of the Hospital, and of the City. We examined the Body with Attention and discovered what follows.

All the Parts composing the Womb, as well internal as external, together with the *Vagina*, were perfectly sound, and was of the Extent of a Woman's who had been delivered ten or twelve Days. The internal Orifice was livid by being too much handled both before and after her Death. There were no Marks of any Cicatrice or Hole but in the Tubes, and with Difficulty would they admit of an Hog's Bristle. The whole Company agreed that the Child had not been conceived in the Womb, and had never been in it.

The right *Ovarium* was very sound, but the Tube and its Appendix were putrefied in that Part where it was fastened to the Membranes of the *Peritonæum*, which formed the Bag wherein the Child was contained.

The left *Ovarium* was of the Bigness of a Pullet's Egg, filled with a putrid Serosity, the *Ligamentum Latum*, the Tube and its Appendix were putrefied. The Bag containing the Child was situated between the Womb and the *Rectum*, in the Cavity formed by the Curvature of the *Os sacrum*. The Child was upon its Knees, inclining on the right Side, and might have been dead about a Week, for the *Epidermis* easily separated.

He had gotten out of the *Placenta*, but was still fastened to it by the Navel String, and the *Placenta* being out of the Bag, was placed on the left Side, which had discharged a Quantity of extravasated Blood into the Cavity. The Edges of
it

it being united resembled a skittle Bowl, and all the Membranes that formed the Bag, and those surrounding it, were gangrened.

R E M A R K.

I am apt to believe that the Extent of the Womb, remarkable in this Case, proceeded from the Reflux of Blood and Spirits which supplied the Foetus with Nourishment whilst it was alive.



O B S E R V. LXI.

Upon an old Aneurifmal Tumour.

*Inserted in the Journal des Scavans,
in the Month of Jan. 1691.*

THE first of December 1690, a Man 62 Years of Age was sent to *Hotel Dieu*, who had an Aneurifmal Tumour upon his left Arm, with which he had been troubled 20 Years, and said originally proceeded from a Bleeding. He reported farther, that when he was bled, they could not stop the Blood till four Hours after it began to flow, and, fainting away, a Tumour remained upon that Part of the Bigness of a green Walnut, which had stopped the Orifice of the Artery at the Time he was bled. This did not, however, prevent him from working at his Employment, which was to dig in a Coal-pit; till he came to feel such a Weariness in his Arm that he

he was obliged to leave his Work, and carry the Basket four Years without any Increase of the Tumour.

Four Days before he came to the Hospital his whole Arm was so extremely tumefied, and principally where the Tumour was, that it gangrened, as appeared by the Blisters that covered his Arm: Whence Mr. *Petit* and my self resolved to perform the Operation for the Aneurism immediately.

To this end, when we had open'd the Tumour, cut off the mortified Teguments, and discharged the coagulated Blood, we perceived an extraneous Body in it, which adhered to the Orifice of the wounded Artery, and that the arterial Blood escaped thro' a very small Hole which had been lately made, and had occasioned the present Disorder.

But this extraneous Body was nothing more than a Fibrous coagulated Blood, covered with a Membrane on that Side from the Artery, and, on the Side next to it, there was a small Impression in form of an Arch. I have taken Care to preserve it, and have shewn it to abundance of curious People.





OBSERV. LXII.

Upon an extraordinary Destruction of the Bones produced from an internal Cause.

*Inserted in the Journal des Scavans,
in the Month of Feb. 1691.*

THE eighth of *March* 1690, a Woman 30 Years of Age came to the *Hotel Dieu*, who was terribly afflicted with excessive Pains all over her Body for four Months, without the least Fever, so that she could walk and perform all other Actions with a tolerable Facility; but felt violent Pains whensoever she was touched. Medicines agreeable to her Distemper had been prescribed. Three Months after she had kept her Bed, being no longer able to walk, all her Bones broke to Pieces in such a Manner, that it was impossible to touch her without causing a fresh Fracture, and these Pains increased more and more.

She lived, however, in this Condition during the Space of six Months, and died the sixth of *December* in the same Year.

I opened her Body, and found the Bones of the Thighs, Legs, Arms, the Collar Bones, Ribs; *Vertebræ*, *Iliæ*, shatter'd and bruised in Pieces, and not one Bone of the whole Body was without a Fracture.

They were even so slender and soft, that you could not take them between your Fingers without breaking

breaking them into Fragments as soft as the inward Bark of a Tree wetted and rotten, and were filled with a red Marrow, which seemed to dissolve and melt into that Substance.

The Bones of the *Cranium* gave Way under the Fingers, like those of a Child's 15 Days old. The Cartilages and Articulations were unaltered. The internal Parts were entirely found, and there was no Mark upon her whole Body of any preceding Distemper; for the *Lues Venerea* cariates the Bone, but, on the contrary, here the Bones were dissolved. I preserve some Part of the principal Bones to shew them to the curious, and are those which Mr. *du Verney* has so often produced at his publick and private Course of Anatomy in the Royal Garden.



O B S E R V. LXIII.

Upon an Aneurism caused by the opening of the crural Artery.

IN the Month of November 1688, one Mr. *Du Chene, Valet de Chambre* to a Person of Distinction in the *Fauxbourg, St. Germain*, was brought to *Hotel Dieu* into the Hall for Operation, to be dressed of a Wound he had received with a Sword in the internal and superior Part of the Thigh, which Wound was succeeded by a considerable Aneurism.

Mr. *Bottentuit* had the Care of him, and as this Person was particularly recommended, and his
Wound

Wound of the utmost Consequence, he called in *Messieurs Morel, Bassiere*, and several other principal Surgeons, for their Opinion in this Case.

Upon Examination of the Wound ; its Situation, the Tumour surrounding it, together with a strong and deep Pulsation, gave the whole Fraternity Reason to agree, that it was an Aneurism caused by the Aperture of the Trunk of the crural Artery, or of the Beginning of one of the principal Branches proceeding from it at the Place of its Division: but the principal Difficulty consisted in finding out a Method to assist the Patient, whose Life was in Danger by the Wound.

The Operation for the Aneurism was the only means we could attempt ; but many fatal Accidents were to be apprehended by performing it ; *First*, that the Patient might perish by the Hemorrhage, before we could well discover where the Artery was opened to make the Ligature above. *Secondly*, that by tying the Trunk of the Artery, supposing we had found the Aperture in that Place, as we had Reason to believe by the Situation of the Wound, all the lower Parts might fall into a Gangrene by the Interception of the Blood that was necessary to nourish it.

Nevertheless, all these Considerations did not prevent us from concluding upon the Operation, let the small Hopes of Success be as they would. The Patient was therefore prepared, by the Administration of the Sacraments, whilst on our Part we disposed every Thing necessary for the Operation : That is to say, a large Quantity of astringent Powders, composed of boiled Turpentine, Colophon powdered, an astringent Plaister, and *Terra Sigillata* ; the astringent Ointment to cover the Plaister composed of Bole Armenie, the Whites of Eggs,

Eggs, Oil of Roses and Vinegar ; a large Quantity of Lint to fill the Wound and absorb the Moisture ; graduated Compresses to compress the Artery, circular Compresses, and two long Rowlers 4 Inches broad, that they might be alternatively passed round the Body of the Patient, without which a secure Bandage could not be made upon the Thigh, which diminishes from above downwards.

The Dressings being thus prepared, we began the Operation ; guarding against the Hemorrhage, by Means of a Ligature called Tourniquet placed upon the superior Part of the Thigh. But this Tourniquet is nothing more than a Texture of Thread, Silk or any other proper Substance an Inch broad, which makes two turns about the Part you have a Mind to press, the last turn whereof is tightened by means of a round Piece of Wood four or five Inches long, passed underneath it, and twisted by a Servant, observing at the same Time to straiten it upon a Piece of Paste-board placed immediately under the Knot, that the Skin may not be pinched, and the Constriction less painful.

When the Operator judged that the Tourniquet was sufficiently tight, he opened the Aneurismal Tumour in its full Extent, and extracted all the Blood that was extravasated in a large Quantity between the Muscles, from whence resulted a large Vacuity, which much facilitated the Success of the Operation. This wide Vacuity having afforded room, when the Tourniquet was loosened, to perceive the Place where the Artery was opened, which was found to be very considerable by the Flux of Blood, yet it was soon stopped by twisting the Tourniquet.

The Hemorrhage being thus suppressed, we passed a crooked Needle under the Artery, threaded
with

with a double waxed Thread, part whereof we passed above the Aperture in the Vessel, and the other below, which were afterwards of a double Knot called the Surgeons Knot. No small Compresses were placed upon the Artery above the Knot as is practised by some, because it was judged proper to tie so considerable an Artery very tight, which we could not have been sure of doing by the Interposition of a Compress, which being imbibed with Moisture diminishes in Thickness, and makes Room for the Ligature to loosen.

The Relaxation of the Tourniquet making it appear that the Blood was stopped by the Ligature of the Artery, a large Quantity of astringent Powder was thrown into the Wound, which is otherwise called the dry Digestive, and the Vacuity was filled with Pieces of torn Linnen, which were raised above the Level of the Skin, that the Artery might be the better compressed by Means of this Elevation. Then we applied a large astringent Plaister, which surrounded the superior and middle Part of the Thigh, and above it Compresses dipped in Aromatick Wine, with which the whole Limb was likewise covered to keep the Parts warm, and to animate the Remainder of the Spirits after the sudden Interception of so considerable a Vessel. Then we applied the Bandage, and when we had put the Patient in Bed, we placed the Thigh in an elevated Situation, and laid it upon a Pillow, ordering a Compression to be made constantly upon the Artery by two Servants who relieved each other, and this for the Space of 24 Hours, for the greater Security.

The first Dressing was not removed till thirty Hours after, when we raised him up very gently, not removing any Thing in the Wound but what
would

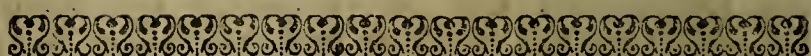
would separate with ease. All at the Bottom was left behind, and we contented our selves with absorbing the Moisture and sprinkling fresh Powder into the Wound, and then applied the same Dressing as before.

What closely adhered to the Bottom of the Wound, did not separate till the fourth Dressing, and the Ligature subsisted till it fell off on its own accord in fifteen Days, when the Wound was incarnated, and the Patient perfectly cured in six Weeks, without the Intervention of any considerable Accident, and from that Time has enjoy'd a good State of Health, and made several Campaigns in the Army with all possible Vigour.

R E M A R K.

This Observation is one of those which informs us, that we sometimes succeed, by not abandoning our Patients in the most desperate Cases, when Affairs are conducted for their Relief according to the true Practice of Surgery, and the Laws of Prudence, which ought always to direct us in the Performance of so important and difficult an Art. Therefore just Praises are due to Mr. *Bottentuit*, for his prudent Management upon so nice and dangerous an Occasion.





OBSERV. LXIV.

*Upon an Operation for the Stone attended with a
Fistula.*

IN the Month of *September* 1693, a Child six Years of Age, a Native of *Nogent* upon the *Scine*, was brought to the Hospital to be cut for the Stone.

After the common Preparations, I performed the Operation, and the Wound was in an happy Way of healing, when the Child began to grieve, that his Mother who used to come every Day to see him was gone into the Country.

This Grief threw the Child into such ancitrophy, and the Coldness of the Winter supervening soon after, irritated the Wound to that Degree that it became Fistulous, so that he was sent back into his own Country uncured.

The Year following, he was brought back again to be treated of his Fistula. He had recovered his Flesh, and I dressed him constantly four Months without being much advanced in the Cure. On the contrary, the Causticks I employed to destroy the Callosity, had increased his Distemper by the fresh Loss of Substance; in short, I began to think his Disease incurable, and should have sent him, had not I reflected upon the particular Recommendations I received upon his Account, and upon the Discredit I should gain, by discharging him a second Time without being cured.

It

It came into my Thoughts, that the Borders of the Hair Lip are re-united by making an Incision ; and that I might probably succeed by doing the same to this Fistula.

I therefore resolved to attempt this Method of Cure, and instead of using my Scissors to cut the Callosity at the Borders of the Ulcers, I applied *Troch. de Minio* to consume them, and, twelve Hours after, I made two Incisions round the Fistula in Form of a Crescent, whose Points were turned towards the Fistula, which I made of such a Depth, that a writing Quill might be lodged in the Incisions, occasioning a great Relaxation in the Skin, and made Room for it to approach on the Side of the Fistula.

The Escharr formed by the Caustick separated in three Days, and then I dressed the fresh Wound, with a digestive Ointment composed of *Linim. Arcæi* and *Ung. Suppur. Ol. Ovor.* and *Tereb. venet.* which being melted together is stirred with a Spatula till cold. Over this I applied an *Empl. Diapomph.* which resists the Acrimony of the Urine beyond any other Plaister. Afterwards I placed small Compresses on each Side of the Wound, and large ones over them, in order to aproximate the Edges, by which means the Cicatrice was formed, and the Fistula so compleatly healed in a short Time that it never returned.





OBSERV. LXV.

Upon a Bone lodged in the Throat.

This Observation is upon a Cure performed by Mr. Anthoine, Master Surgeon at Mery upon the Seine.

IN the Month of *October* 1690, a Postillion of Mr. *de Sarron's*, Counsellor of the Grand Chamber of the Parliament of *Paris*, who was then at his Country Seat in *Champagne*, by eating a little Soupe hastily, swallowed a Bone without perceiving it, whose Asperities caused it to stick in the Middle of the *Oesophagus*, so that it could not be moved either upwards or downwards, which created such terrible Inclinations to vomit, that the poor Creature was black in the Face, and it was much to be feared that he would perish by the violent Efforts he fruitlessly made to cast up that extraneous Body.

Upon so pressing an Occasion, which the Surgeon of the Place could not Remedy, they had Recourse to Mr. *Anthoine*, a very ingenious and able Surgeon, and a Person of singular Reputation and Character in that Province.

Being arrived, he endeavoured to thrust the Bone into the Patient's Stomach by Means of a crooked Bougie and a Button at the End of it, but without Success, this not having Force sufficient to move the extraneous Body. Nevertheless the Accidents increased, and the Want of Assistance putting

ting this Man in Danger of being suffocated, he took a Piece of strong Iron Wire and bent it as much as was necessary; then melting some Lead he plunged the End of the Wire into it, till as much adhered to it, when it was cold, as he judged fit for his Purpose. This Method succeeded, and he pressed the Bone down the *Oesophagus*, as far as the length of the Wire would permit; but not being sufficiently long to thrust it quite into the Stomach, he was obliged to prepare another longer than the first, by means whereof the Bone fell into the Stomach, and he was soon relieved.

I had this Account from the Postillion himself, which was confirmed by his fellow Servants. And it is very certain, that if Mr. *Anthoine* had not instantly employed this Method, the poor Creature would have been infallibly suffocated, and died in Convulsions.



O B S E R V. LXVI.

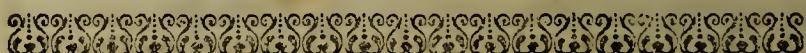
Upon a Bone sticking at the Extremity of the Rectum.

THE 22d of December 1695, I was sent for to a Shoe-maker, who was apprehensive of a Fistula in *Ano*. I examined immediately the whole Circumference of the *Anus*, where I perceived neither Inflammation nor Fistula; but by pressing with my Finger I felt a profound Hardness in the Fundament.

L 3

Then

Then rubbing my Fore-finger with a little Oil, I thrust it into the *Rectum*, where I felt a solid extraneous Substance, and found it to be a Bone he had swallowed with his Soupe. I immediately took a Crow's Bill and slid it upon my Finger, and laying hold of the Bone with the Extremity of the Instrument, I endeavoured to extract it; but it was so fixed in the Folds of the *Anus* at both Ends, that I was obliged to separate these Points with my Bistoury, by slightly inciding those places to which they were fastened; and by this means extracted the Bone; the Patient soon recovered, by a few vulnerary Injections up the *Anus*.



OBSERV. LXVII.

Upon the Extraction of a Needle which had penetrated the Musculus Deltoides.

I Was sent for the Sixth of May 1697, to see a Fan-makers Sister, who complained of a violent Pain in her left Shoulder; I examined the Arm, and pressing my Hand upon the *Musculus Deltoides*, observed that she complained of a Puncture in a particular Place.

I looked narrowly into this Part, and perceived a small Inflammation resembling a Flea-bite; then pressing my Finger upon it, she felt a more violent pricking; upon which I enquired whether in playing, she had not thrust a Pin or Needle into her Arm. She answered me, that some Time before, a young Girl of her Acquaintance being with her
in

in Bed, was playing with a small Needle, and could not afterwards tell what was become of it.

This Relation gave me room to conjecture, that the Needle had entered into her Arm, and might be the Cause of that painful Sensation. Upon this so well founded Indication, I proposed to make an Incision upon that Part, that I might discover the Needle and extract it. She consented to the Proposition; then taking my strait Bistoury, I made an Incision upon the small Speck I had perceived, and introducing my Finger into the Orifice, I felt an extraneous Body, which was the very Needle in Question, and extracted it black and rusty; the Incision I had made healed in a few Days like a simple Wound.



OBSERV. LXVIII.

Upon the dreadful Consequences attending a Carcinomatous Wen.

THE Abbot of St. *Uffans*, whom I mentioned before upon Account of the pretended Hermaphrodite at *Thoulouse*, had a Species of *Carcinomatous* Wen at the Bottom of his Foot, against the Metatarsal Bone answering the middle Toe, which was not elevated much above the Surface of the Skin. It was of the Bigness of a Farthing, with an inflamed Ulceration attended with little Pain.

As he was pleased to ask my Opinion upon this Hardness, and desired me to examine it, I informed him that it was of an ill Sort, and advised

him not to attempt to have it healed, since it was not very incommodious. He consulted Mr. *Helvetius*, Doctor in Physick, and Mr. *Le Dran*, Master Surgeon, with whom he was acquainted, who were both of the same Opinion as my self.

But as he often visited the Poor at *Hotel Dieu* to relieve them by his Charity, and give them spiritual Exhortations, as I mentioned before, he asked most of the Surgeons of the Hospital their Opinions, who all agreed that it should not be meddled with.

At length being Weary, as he expressed it, of enduring a Distemper that spoiled his Stockings, he desired Mr. *Thibaut*, Surgeon within, to give him some Medicine that would heal it, who, at his Instances consented, and applied a Caustick to make an Escharr upon this pretended Wen, to consume it as soon as possible.

The Application of this Caustick gave him such tormenting Pains, and caused so considerable an Inflammation, that they were obliged to use Narcoticks to appease the Symptoms, and procure a Suppuration. The Escharr having separated, bad Flesh arose, which caused an Excrescence that could not be destroyed by the Use of Consumptives, but brought a terrible Humour upon the Part, This Management being continued a Month or two Mr. *Thibaut*, weary of his ill Success, abandoned the Affair.

The Patient finding himself in so desperate a Condition, sent for Mr. *Le Dran*, and desired him to undertake the Cure. Mr. *Le Dran*, tho' he foresaw the Event, as he was his Friend, would not refuse him his Assistance. I was called in Consultation, and the Result was, that the ill Character of the Distemper, not permitting us to disco-

ver the bottom of it, lest the violent Methods necessary for that End should occasion too bad Symptoms, the best Way was to dress the Ulcer with gentle Medicines and keep to a palliative Cure.

He was dressed in this Manner for above eight Months, and then there appeared a Tumour, of the same Nature as the first, between his Nostril and Cheek. Mr. *Le Dran* refusing to meddle with it, he sent for an Empirick who had the Reputation of curing Wens. At first Sight of the Tumour he promised to cure him, treating all Kinds of Tumours he saw for Wens. He applied his Caustick round it to destroy its Basis, but only penetrated the Superficies, and when he had in Vain attempted the Cure a considerable Time, the Tumour grew bigger than it was before.

Other Tumours of the same Nature soon after supervened in the Groins, then a Difficulty in Respiration, which was a Prelude to a Dropsy in the *Thorax*, and was soon communicated to the *Abdomen*, so that, since he could neither lye nor stand, he was obliged to sit up in an armed Chair for six Months.

A little before his Death, he sent for me to Probe him on Account of a Suppression of Urine, which happened by a Palsy in the Sphincter of the Bladder; but being ill at that Time, I sent him a Surgeon from the Hospital, who probed him three or four Times *per Day* till he died.

I saw him the Evening before his Death: And tho' he was dying, he told me, his approaching Death did not give him the least Uneasiness, since the long Duration of his Sufferings would contribute towards the Expiation of his Sins; but, that had he prosecuted my Advice, he should not perhaps have been in that Condition.

His

His Body was opened, after his Death, by the same Surgeon, who drew a large Quantity of Water from the *Abdomen* and *Thorax*, and, moreover, found the Mesentery stuffed with Glands of the same Disposition as those that appeared externally.

R E M A R K.

This Observation ought to instruct Surgeons in the Danger there is of meddling with Tumours or Ulcerations that are carcinomatous. For altho' the Distemper affecting this Patient in his Foot at first, was not very painful, yet I could perceive it to favour of that Malignity, by its refusing to yield to common Applications.



O B S E R V. LXIX.

Upon an extraordinary Fracture of the Arm.

I N the Month of *September* 1692, a Child ten or eleven Years old came to *Hotel Dieu*, having a Tumour on the superior part of the left Arm, extraordinary both on Account of its Magnitude, which was equal to the Bigness of a Man's Head, and the Inequalities observed in it upon the Touch: For a Fluctuation was perceivable in some Places and an Hardness in others.

The Singularity of this Distemper, raised the Curiosity of several able Physicians and Surgeons to examine it, who were divided in their Opinions. Mr. *Petit*, Master Surgeon of the Hospital *Hotel Dieu*,

Dieu, thought, amongst many others, that it might be an Aneurism, others pretended it was an Exostosis. At length they determined to judge more certainly of it by the Aperture of the Tumour; but the Patient opposed it, saying, every one had told him that he should die as soon as his Arm was opened, and had rather leave the Hospital than submit to the Operation.

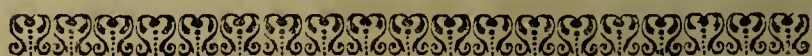
However, he did not long prosecute this Resolution; being very weak, the Burthen he carried became so incommodious, that he was obliged to return the next Day, more enervated than he was before, which obliged us to postpone the Operation; and his last Fatigue, by going out, had reduced him to so miserable a Condition, that he died a few Days after.

I opened the Tumour, in which I found those who attributed the Cause of the Distemper to the Bone it self, had judged better than others; for instead of an Aneurism, I discovered a Fracture in the Bone of the Arm three Fingers breadth below the Neck of it, and that the large Size of the Tumour proceeded from a Separation of the Fibres of the Bone, which formed an infinite Number of Cells filled with a glutinous viscous Matter, the Fluctuation whereof was to be felt while the Patient was alive.

He was asked, during his Life-time, whether he had received no Strain or Fall, that might have occasioned his Distemper, and we could have no other answer; but, that having received a Blow on that Part, he had been very much handled by a Surgeon, who gave him no Account of his Distemper.

As the Disorder in this Bone was very particular, I preserved it, and having afterwards carried
it

it to Mr. *Du Vernay*, Professor in the Royal Garden, he shewed it in his publick and private Courses of Anatomy. For which Reason, many Physicians, Surgeons, and other curious Persons had the Opportunity of seeing it, together with the Tibia and Perone of a Lad 21 Years of Age, troubled with an Exostosis of so extraordinary a Size, that I was obliged to amputate the Leg, the Weight whereof was grown entirely incommodious.



OBSERV. LXX.

Upon a Wound on the Head.

IN the Month of *May* 1693, a Carpenter of the Suburbs of *St. Denis*, who imagined he heard Thieves in his Shop at Night, rose so suddenly out of his Bed, that having struck his Head against the Latch of the Door with great Force, he received a considerable Wound, with a Depression of the first Table of the *Cranium* in the middle of the Coronal Bone.

Mr. *Monrose*, a Surgeon in the Neighbourhood, was called to dress him, and perceiving the Depression in the Bone, which was round and would admit of a Pea; he acquainted those who were present, that, since the Wound might be attended with unhappy Consequences, it was proper to have a Consultation, and his Father-in-Law being an Acquaintance of mine, I was called in.

When we had examined the Wound, not observing from my self, or from the Questions asked
the

the Patient, any extraordinary Symptom, generally attending Depressions of the *Cranium*, when they press upon the internal Parts; I advised, that the Wound should be carefully dressed in the Manner of a Contusion; and that if the least bad Symptom happened, they would send for me again, and that in such Case it would be necessary to apply the Trepan.

The Dressing was performed in the Manner I had advised, and the Bone exfoliated at the accustomed Time, without confining the Patient to his Bed, or having the least Fever: From whence it appears, that it is not always necessary to apply the Trepan upon a slight Impression on the *Cranium*; and that it may be deferred upon many Occasions, till the Symptoms afford an indispensable Indication to perform it.



OBSERV. LXXI.

Upon another Wound on the Head.

I Don't exactly know the Time, that I was sent for to see a Girl, who had fallen into a Well, after her Bucket, against the Edge whereof she laid the Parietal Bone bare the Bigness of a Crown. The Surgeon who dressed her having observed upon the discovered Bone, one of those slender Impressions or Furrows made by a small Branch of an Artery sliding along its Substance, and taking it for a Fracture, prepossessed the Patient's Relations, that the Trepan was absolutely necessary, to prevent any

any future Accidents that happen upon Fractures of the *Cranium*.

The Relations having consented to what he had insinuated, he desired that I would assist him with my Advice in the Operation, and to lend him my Trepan, which I voluntarily granted. But I had no sooner examined the Superficies of the Bone, and understood the Mistake, but I called him aside, and acquainting him, that as there was no Fracture of the Bone, nor Symptoms that required the Operation it was unreasonable to perform it without a Necessity. Nevertheless, to moderate the Opinion he had hastily given, I told him, that since the Fracture was only Capillary, and the Symptoms not very pressing, it would be sufficient to scrape the Bone with a Rugine upon the fractured Part, to judge the better of its Profundity.

I desired him to give two or three Strokes to the Bone with the Rugine, and this only out of Form, then telling the People present, that the Fissure did not penetrate deep, the Surgeon found himself undeceived, and the Patient freed from an Operation, which would have done him more harm than good, either by striking his Imagination from the largeness of the Wound, or considerably retarding the Cure, which was healed in a short Time by a slight Exfoliation of the Bone.

R E M A R K.

It appears by the Exposition of this Fact, that Surgeons may sometimes perform unnecessary Operations, which they believe absolutely necessary, for want of a thorough Light in Anatomy, in order to form a right Judgment of the Parts of human Body as well natural as *Præter* Natural.

OBSERV.

OBSERV. LXXII.

Upon Pains occasioned by a Stone, the true Cause whereof had been concealed for a long Time.

THE Wife of *Sieur Paillot* had complained for above three Years of a Weight on the *Vagina* and *Rectum*, for which she had used variety of Remedies, after consulting many celebrated Physicians and Surgeons, who had examined her to be inform'd, whether there was any extraneous Body in the *Vagina*, and had interrogated her likewise upon all the Symptoms of Pregnancy, this Woman having had several Children by a former Husband.

All those Remedies and Consultations did not afford her the least Relief: But accidentally meeting with Mr. *Huet*, Master Surgeon, and the Apothecary of the Convent of *Picpus*, she related her Distemper to them, which daily became more and more insupportable. They observed by her Recital, and the Questions asked, that she had a Difficulty in making Water; and conjectured that the Surgeons who practice Midwifery, having found no Signs of Pregnancy, the Cause of her Pains might proceed from a Stone in the Bladder, and advised them to consult me upon the Occasion.

I was called in to see her the 2d of *February* 1696, and examining her upon the Symptoms that had preceded, and those that still subsisted, I readily understood the Cause of her Pains, which I affirmed
to

to proceed from a Stone in the Bladder, and to convince her thoroughly of it, I perswaded her to be probed, and had no sooner introduced my Catheter but I felt a large Stone, which I desired both Mr. *Huet* and herself to feel.

The Cause of her Pains being thus discovered, she was the first that desired to have it extracted. I advised the Surgeon in things necessary for this Undertaking, and the Day was fixed for the Operation; but insisted however, that I should not return without hearing from them.

In the Interval, several Persons who had a particular Regard to her Health, and her own Children among others, advised her to consult an Empirick, who cures all Distempers, and goes by the Name of the *Cbaudray* Doctor. The Bizzarrery and good Opinion of the People occasioned this Country Fellow to be Licensed Doctor in Physick. And this pretended Physician, who only want as much Capacity in the Cure of Distempers, as the People have Fondness to consult him, gave her Powders, and directed her in the Method they should be taken, telling her moreover, that if the Stone was small, it might be evacuated by this Medicine; but was it large she must submit to the Operation.

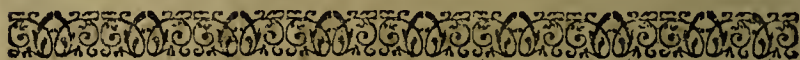
The Patient took the Remedies eight or ten Days; but these Diuretick Medicines throwing more Urine than ordinary into the Bladder, only served to augment the Inconveniency. This determined her, as well as those who were concerned in her Health, to desire me again to perform the Operation; when I extracted a Stone of the Bigness of a Pullet's Egg, and the following is the Method used in Lithotomy of Women.

When

When the Patient is situated in the same Manner as Men for the Operation, and the same Ligatures observed, we make use of two Conductors, to introduce the Forceps by the Urinary Canal into the Bladder. To this End, what is commonly called the Male Conductor is first introduced, because it has a Protuberance disposed to receive the Hollow at the Extremity of the other Conductor, which is called the Female for that Reason. The Male Conductor, which serves as a Probe to feel the Stone, and something longer than the Female one, being introduced by the Urethra into the Bladder, the Female Conductor is introduced by means of this Protuberance, and when the Crosses at the superior Extremity of the two Conductors are parallel, the Operator separates one a little from the other, and secures them between the Index and the middle Finger of his left Hand, and the Thumb of the same resting upon their Extremities, serves to support them.

This being done, the Operator takes a Pair of Forceps in his right Hand, which he thrusts between the Conductors, whose Crests serve to guide that Instrument, by resting it against the Sides of the Branches; then he continues to press the Forceps forward till it enters the Bladder. Afterwards, he withdraws the Male Conductor with his left Hand, then passing the Forceps from his right Hand into his Left, he withdraws the Female Conductor with his right Hand; then taking both Branches of the Forceps in one Hand, he feels for the Stone, and having engaged it between the Teeth of his Forceps, by turning it gradually sometimes on one Side and sometimes on the other from above downwards, and by managing the Canal of the Urethra as much as possible, he endeavours that the Stone and In-

strument that has laid hold of it, may be withdrawn at the same Time. In this Manner I extracted that of which I am speaking of, and the Patient was cured in three Weeks Time, without any Incontinency of Urine, which often happens to the Female Sex by this Operation.



OBSERV. LXXIII.

Upon a Distemper of the Urethra call'd a Carnosity, and of the Difficulty of probing those who are troubled with it.

Physicians and Surgeons believed to this Time, and several still give Credit to the same, that the Difficulties and Suppression of the Passage of the Urine, happening to those who have had one or more Gonorrhæas in their Youths, arise from carnosus Excrescences or small Warts, that virulent Ulcerations leave in the Canal of the Urethra. But the Dissection of a great Number of the Bodies of those who have perished by this Accident, has undeceived the most rational Part of Mankind, no Excrescence appearing in the Urethra of those who had been the most ill treated in the Management of the Distemper; but only a Contraction in such Places where the Cicatrices were, those Ulcers had left behind.

And indeed, all the most experienced Surgeons in Practice, and the most curious Inquisitors into the Truth of their Art, at present agree, that there are none of these pretended Carnosities, and that the Difficulty

Difficulty and Suppression of the Passage of the Urine, happening to those in an advanced Age, who have been troubled with Gonorrhæas in their Youths, are only the Consequence of such Cicatrices. Granting this, there is but one Difficulty more to resolve, and that is to know, why the Symptoms are not always the same in those once attacked by this Disorder, since the Cicatrices always subsist; when instead of this, these Symptoms do not happen, or at least do not considerably increase in most, but after an Excess in eating, drinking, or after violent Exercise.

This Difficulty is thus answered, *viz.* that the Return and Augmentation of these Symptoms depends upon the different Qualities of the Urine, which consequently make stronger or weaker Impressions in the Canal of the Urethra. When the Patients live soberly, the Urine that is soft makes no scalding Impression upon the Urethra, and flows with more Facility; but after an Excess in drinking or violent Actions, the Urine being sharp and heated, it disposes the Bladder and Urethra to inflame, which occasions an Inflation of that Canal; and being more strait and less flexible in the Place where the Cicatrice was formed, than in any other Part, a Swelling happens round this Cicatrice, which does not yield like the Rest of the Canal, and prevents the free Passage of the Urine, and sometimes absolutely suppresses it.

This will be confirmed by an Instance of a Person, whom I was often obliged to probe for this Accident, who never failed being troubled with it after a Debauch, and, on the contrary, urined with Ease when he observed a sober Regimen of Life, even when he worked at his Trade which was very laborious.

This Patient was so difficult to probe at such a Time, that we were affraid of each other, he was affraid of me on Account of the violent Pains I was under a Necessity of making him suffer by the Admission of the Probe: And I had even some Repugnance in seeing him, on Account of the Difficulty attending the Operation, which I could never perform without a considerable Loss of Blood. That Hemorrhage was however unattended with bad Consequences, contrary to the Opinion of those who imagine that a Man who loses much Blood by probing is in Danger of being impotent, or runs the Hazard of his Life.

I have probed many other Patients where this Accident has happened without any ill Consequence; and with Regard to the Person, of whom I have been speaking, I am thoroughly persuaded, that the Hemorrhage did not proceed from any Fault in the Introduction of the Algaly; because many other Surgeons, well versed in the Practice of introducing a Catheter and in Lithotomy, had probed him with so little Success, that he chose rather to come to me than to go to those Gentlemen, who, after making him endure Abundance of Pain, had often left him without thrusting the Instrument into the Bladder.

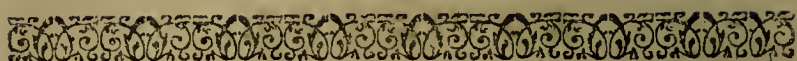
I was therefore obliged, when I probed him, to use a considerable Force, and thrust the fore Finger of my left Hand into the Anus to support the Extremity of my Probe, lest the Violence, with which I was obliged to press it forwards, should endanger piercing the Bladder and the Rectum, as it has happened to other Operators.

R E M A R K S.

Hence young Surgeons may observe, if they please, that to introduce the Probe well, the Penis should not be kept too much extended; that the Turn ought to be made without changing the Situation of the Penis in the least; and that the Extremity of the Algaly must be afterwards directed towards the Os Pubis, lowering the Rings of the Probe towards the Fundament.

If sufficient Time had been allowed to bleed the Patient, when the Suppression began, which was generally in the Night after his Debauch, and to give him Clysters, the Probe would have passed with more Ease, by the Inflammation being diminished: But the Pains occasioned by the Suppression were so excessive, that he cried out for Compassion, and as he generally came at two or three o' Clock in the Morning, all that he could do till five, was to have a Clyster administred at *Hotel Dieu*, and then he came to my Apartment, crawling up Stairs by Excess of Pain. I probed him, and evacuated all the Urine contained in the Bladder, then he was bled and cooled by Clysters and a proper Pti-fan, and in two Days would return to his Work.

It is a little surprizing that the frequent Returns of this Disorder could not oblige this Man to observe a regular Life: But he is not the first, that the most excruciating Pains could not prevail upon to quit the Passion of Drunkenness.



O B S E R V. LXXIV.

Upon a Puncture in Perinæo.

THE twenty-fourth of *May*, 1692, I was sent for to the Suburbs of *St. Anthony*, to probe a Person who had a Retention of Urine, occasioned by a Wax Candle being thrust into the Penis, which he had purchased of an Empirick, who boasted of his Skill in curing Carnosities.

This Bougie being armed with a strong Caustick, had made a considerable Escharr in the Sphincter of the Bladder, and much inflamed the Canal of the Urethra. A Cystis was formed in the Place of the Escharr, wherein the Urine fell, instead of passing by the natural Channel to be discharged thro' the Penis; however, I passed my Probe across this Cystis, and thrust it into the Bladder in order to discharge the Urine.

I perceived the blackness of the internal Gangrene in *Perinæo* thro' the Teguments notwithstanding; and the Violence of the Distemper induced me to desire a Consultation to strengthen the Design I had of performing the Operation called a Puncture in *Perinæo*, to facilitate the Application of Medicines to the Disorder; neither had I Room to expect that I could introduce my Probe into the Bladder a second Time with the same Success I had done before.

Messrs. *Bessiere* and *Marechal* were called in; who were of Opinion, that for the more speedy
Relief

Relief of the Patient, whose Bladder was distended by a large Quantity of Urine, immediately to introduce an Algaly to evacuate that Excrement. But the Putrefaction had made so great a Progress, that the ——— Parts affected forming no Canial, it was impossible, as I had before predicted, to pass my Instrument beyond the Cystis formed by the Escharr, and consequently not evacuate more Urine than what was contained in that.

Neverthéless, the Inflammation in the Bladder occasioned by burning the Urethra, had communicated itself to the Abdomen, which was perceivable by its violent and painful Tension. The Patient lost his Strength, and all the Hopes remaining depended upon the Success of this Puncture. I performed it in the Presence of these Gentlemen upon the Canulated Probe, introduced into that Cavity, and then passed a small strait Algaly, called the Woman's Probe, into the Bladder by the Incision I had made before, and repeated the Introduction of it three or four Times *per* Day, to evacuate the Urine during the Life of the Patient: For the Inflammation of the Abdomen increased so fast, that Shiverings, Vomitings and an Hickup supervened, which were the Fore-runners of Death.

A Priest of St. *Genevieve des Ardents* came to the Hospital at the same Time, cruelly tormented by the Effect of such another Bougie; but the Accidents were so sudden and violent, that there was no Time for Relief, the poor Ecclesiastick dying in twenty-four Hours.

R E M A R K S.

These dismal Accounts sufficiently explode the Danger of using too powerful Cathereticks upon

membranous Parts, the Inflammation whereof is easily communicated to others, with which they have any Relation. I dare even advance in this Place, that there being no Carnosities in the Urethra, of which all able Surgeons are convinced, the Treatment of these imaginary Excrescences by Caustick ought to be banished the Practice of Surgery. But to leave no Difficulty unresolved in what I advance, one Question must be answered; which is, Supposing there is no Carnosity, what is the Reason, that those who have been treated for this Distemper either true or false, by the use of Bougies armed with Catheretick Medicines, find themselves after this Method exempt, at least for a certain time, of those Difficulties and Suppressions in the Passage of the Urine, which had obliged them to undergo the Operation?

In answer to this Question, which seems to bear much Weight; that by condemning the Use of Causticks in the Urethra, I don't condemn the Use of Bougies that are dipped only in Anodyne Balsams or emollient Remedies; for by this Means a Dilatation of the urinary Passage may be procured, without tormenting the Patient with torturing Pains by means of Bougies armed with Cathereticks, which occasion a long Series of Accidents, before they can procure any Ease in the Suppression of Urine, and leave it liable to return; which may be easily proved by the Examples of most of those who have been treated in this Manner.

From hence I infer, that the most efficacious and salutary Relief that can be offered to those in an advanced Age, who feel the ill Consequence of their youthful Pleasures, depends as much upon
the

the Patient as the Surgeon. Patients, by observing a strict Regimen of Life, and by avoiding all that can over-heat the Body in general, and the Urine in particular. Surgeons by advising their Patients to what is proper to cool and temperate the Blood, and maintain the Organs of the Body in their natural Elasticity; which would render them less susceptible of Inflammations, and by passing Bougies of different Sizes, one after the other, to dilate it in those Places where the Cicatrices have been formed by the Ulcerations of a former virulent Gonorrhæa.

But to preach this Doctrine to Patients, is talking to deaf People, and even to those Surgeons who make this Branch their particular Employment. Most of these Patients are such as Delight in their Debauches, and the Surgeons suitable to them, are not such as think themselves obliged to prescribe Sobriety; but, on the contrary, such as best understand how to impose upon them by their Account of imaginary Cures. Therefore these sort of Patients recommend each other to those Empiricks, who imagine they have performed great Cures upon themselves and their Friends; when, after obliging them to endure an infinite Pain by their Bougies armed with Corrosives, they at length receive some small Benefit; for which they are more obliged to an happy Constitution capable of resisting the bad Impressions of those injurious Applications, than to the Capacity of these Empiricks, whose Avarice is insatiable, but at the Expence of their Lives.



OBSERV. LXXV.

Upon a Retention of Urine, which happens to Children by a Constriction of the Prepuce.

WITH Regard to Suppressions of Urine, whereof I have been speaking in the preceding Observations; I think it will not be unserviceable to young Surgeons, should I make some Remarks upon that which happens to Children, whose *Prepuce* covering the Glans, is penetrated by so very small an Hole, that the Urine with Difficulty makes its Passage, tho' it passes with Force thro' the *Urethra*; which occasions so great a Distention of the *Prepuce*, that these Children shall cry and stamp with their Feet as tho' they were afflicted with a Stone in the Bladder.

The fifth of *November*, 1699, a Child was brought to me from the Village of *Surene*, who had this Defect in the Conformation of the Parts, and the Pains he felt in making Water, added to the passing of the Urine Drop by Drop, which remained in the Inflation of the *Prepuce*, gave them room to conceit that he must be cut for the Stone.

Upon the Report of the Symptoms happening to the Child by his Relations, I judged that he was not afflicted with the Stone; however, to convince them farther I probed him, and finding no extraneous Body in the Bladder, I informed them it was proper to enlarge the Hole of the
Prepuce

Prepuce by Means of Circumcision, which consists only in amputating, either with a Bistoury or Scissors, the Part of the *Prepuce* beyond the Glans, by drawing it a little forwards with the left Hand by its Extremity, whilst you perform the Operation with the Right: After which Pledgets dipped in a Liniment composed of Yolk of Egg and Oil of Roses is to be applied to the Part for the few first Days, and the Cure finished with *Linim. Arcæi*, which will be effected in a Fortnight.

This shortning the *Prepuce* in Children, is preferable to the Division of it for a *Phymosis* in Adults, which leaves the Lips loose, whilst Circumcision discovers the Glans equally on all Sides.

But besides the Conveniency of remedying the difficult Passage of the Urine, you free these Children from a Sterility, to which they might perhaps be reduced, if they carried this Inconveniency till they were Marriageable.

The Section of the *Phymosis* is most proper in Adults, being less painful and dangerous, on Account of the Hemorrhage, than Circumcision. This is what I lately advised a certain Person to undergo, who, being near Matrimony, could not obtain the End of it, because this Inconveniency prevented a free Ejection of his Seed, and would have been very incommodious in the Intromission.

I made him this Incision, which, however, requires some Dexterity, in order to divide the double Membrane composing the *Prepuce* equally, which depends upon drawing the inferior Membrane forwards, and is generally least cut, whence it happens, that we are often obliged to perform a second Operation,

The

The Wound is at first dressed with Anodynes and Defensitives, and then with the *Linim. Arcæi*, and when a violent Inflammation happens, as it did in this Case, the Water of fresh Frogs is very useful, in which a little *Saccharum Saturni* is dissolved.



O B S E R V. LXXVI.

Upon a Fistulous Ulcer on a Bone of the Tarsus.

TH E Twenty-second of June, 1691, a Child six Years of Age was brought to me who had an Abscess upon the *Calcaneum*, which had degenerated into a Fistulous Ulcer, entertained by a Caries in the Bones of the *Tarsus*, and he had been dressed six Months, without any other Benefit than to see the Fistula more and more obstinate.

Being desired to take him under my Care; I applied a resolvent Plaister upon the Ulcer, composed of equal Parts of *Melilot* and *Dachyl. cum Gummi*, and thrust to the Bottom of the Fistula an Escharotick composed of Powder of *Savine* and *Troch. de Minio*, the Description whereof I shall give you.

To make these Troches. Take four Ounces of sublimated Corrosive well powdered; put this into a Glass Viol with Aqua fortis, till it is four Fingers breadth above it; leave this in Digestion from Evening to Morning, then place the Viol upon a gentle Fire, that the Glass and the Matter may heat by Degrees, after which increase the Fire till the Matter is hot; then increasing it more till it boils, evaporate the Moisture, till the Remander is as thick

as Paste. Then put three Ounces of soft Paste into the Viol when you have removed it from the Fire, and two Ounces of Powder of Red-Lead, then agitate the Matter in the Viol whilst it is hot, and afterwards with a Spatula stir till it is cold. Then strain this soft Paste thro' Quills of a different Size, which suffer afterwards to dry upon a Table, and preserve them when dry for use. Avoid the Fumes arising from the Viol during the Time the Troches are making.

I have always made use of these Troches with Success in Fistula's, after the Operation for the Stone, to consume all Kinds of Excrescences and destroy the Callosities at the Bottom of these Fistula's, and old Ulcers, their Operation not being very painful.

These Troches, composed in the Manner I have described, are much more efficacious and useful, than those attributed to *John de Vigo*, and those found in *Franco's* Book upon the Operation for the Stone, which are only composed of Corrosive Sublimate powdered, with equal Parts of Crumbs of Bread coloured with a little *Minium*.

But to return to the Treatment of the Fistula. After I had consumed the Callosity at the Bottom, I mundified it, and extracted several Splinters; and then a fresh Abscess appeared upon the *Tarsus*, from whence I extracted, after the Suppuration, the greatest Part of the *Os Cuneiforme* by Fragments. In short, the Ulcer was perfectly healed by the ninth of *July* in the same Year.



OBSERV. LXXVII.

Upon an Abscess on the Toe, proceeding from a cold Humour.

THE eighth of *November*, 1689, I was sent for, to dress a Button-maker's Daughter, who had a considerable Humour fallen upon her Toe, which gave Room to the Formation of an Abscess, that with Difficulty was brought to Suppuration, the Pus the Abscess contained, rather participating of Cold than Heat.

I opened it however as soon as the Pus was formed, and found the second Phalanx of that Toe discovered, and separated from the Rest. I extracted it entire with the *Crows Bill* the twelfth Day, and continued to dress her for six Weeks till she was perfectly cured.

R E M A R K.

The bad Disposition of this Abscess, had induced me to purge her several Times during the Treatment, which did not prevent the malignant Humidity, which had occasioned the first Deposition, from falling upon other Parts both superior and inferior, so that I was obliged to continue the Dressings for two Years, and she was not absolutely free till her *Menses* appeared.



O B S E R V. LXXVIII.

Upon a Cancerous Ulcer in the Womb.

THE 25th of July, 1692, I was sent for to visit a Merchant's Wife, who had a Retention of Urine, occasioned by a Cancer at the internal Orifice of the Womb, with which she had been afflicted for the Space of thirteen Months, during which Time she had suffered incredible Pains, and frequently considerable Discharges of Blood, which had reduced her into a languishing Condition.

Mr. Lemery, Doctor in Physick, had administred such Medicines as he thought proper, both internally, and externally, during the Course of her Disease ; the Malignity whereof growing more violent, the Border of the internal Orifice was so indurated and tumefied, that when it began to compress the Sphincter of the Bladder, it had so exactly closed it, that not the least Drop of Urine could pass.

That she might Urine by the Algaly, was the Reason I was sent for, and introduced it with Difficulty the first Time, evacuating Abundance of Urine, and continued to probe her three or four times *per* Day for a long Time. When I examined her, there issued from the Ulcer, a Kind of red Sanies, clotted and very sharp, and sometimes from the same Ulcer, an Effusion of impure Blood and very black.

During

During this Time, I made use of vulnerary Injections, to deterge and mundify the Ulcer, from whence she received some immediate Relief; but her Distemper was exasperated soon after, and her Pains became so excessive, that those who were Witnesses to them, were surpris'd how she could withstand them. The Cancerous Sanies grew so corrosive at last, that having corroded the *Vagina* in that Place where it joins to the Sphincter of the Bladder, it occasioned an involuntary Emission of Urine, which continually flowing upon this cancerous Ulcer, the Patient had no Rest either Night or Day.

She was bathed, and all the most emollient Medicines used that could be contrived, both internally and externally. But all these Remedies had so slender a Prevalence over this malignant Distemper, that the Urine, which was impregnated with it, ulcerated and corroded the Circumference of the *Vulva*, and all those Parts it touched. These Parts were fomented with Water of fresh Frogs, and *Sacch. Saturni*, and the *Ung. Alb.* applied often in a Day.

In short, this dreadful and tedious Distemper, at length drained the Patient to that Degree, that she died the *June* following, 1693.





O B S E R V. LXXIX.

Which proves, contrary to the Opinion of many Authors, that Women may have compleat Herniæ as well as Men.

I N the Year 1693, in what Month I don't exactly remember, a Woman that carried Water, aged 60, came to *Hotel Dieu*, who not being able to pursue her Employment on Account of an old *Hernia* of the Intestine, which had fallen to the left Lip of the *Vulva*, and the Tumour was so far increased that it exceeded the Magnitude of a two Penny Loaf.

As the Hole in the Rings of the Epigastrick Muscles was very much dilated, the Parts easily descended, and re-enter'd the same. I ordered a Truss to be made for her, which stopped the Hole of the Rings, and consequently restrained the Intestine in the Cavity of the Abdomen, by which means this poor Creature was soon in a Condition to follow her usual Employment.

R E M A R K.

This *Hernia* may be called compleat, since it was so, as much as the Subject could admit of, as it had absolutely abandoned the Groin, and had fallen almost as low as it can in Men.



OBSERV. LXXX.

Upon an old Fistula on the Thigh.

THE tenth of *June*, 1695, I was sent for, three Leagues from *Paris*, to visit the Wife of a Wine Merchant, who had been troubled with a Fistula in the Thigh, which extended from the great Trochanter, where the Bottom of the Sinuosity was, to the middle and external Part of the Thigh, where its Orifice appeared.

We were four Surgeons in Consultation upon this Case, and all concluded to employ the general Method of curing Fistula's, which consists in opening the Fistulous Sinus from its Orifice to the Bottom; and then to destroy the Callosities by proper Medicines.

Afterwards I prepared my self to satisfy the first Indication; and to that end, when I had informed the Patient, who was very willing to be cured, and the People present, of the Necessity of performing the Operation, I prepared the Dressing, and placed the Patient in a convenient Situation; then taking a crooked Bistoury, which I slid a long my hollow Probe into the external Orifice of the Fistula, I made an Incision from thence to the Bottom, then I cut, throughout the whole extent of the Division, all the Bridles capable of forming fresh Sinus's. I dressed the Wound with Slips of Linnen rolled in the Form of Dossils and dipped in the Yolks of Eggs mixed with Oil of *Hypericon*,

Hypericon, and applied a Compress in Form of a Plaister dipped in the same Medicine, another upon that dipped in *Oxycrat*, and secured the whole by a simple contentive Bandage.

But, that you may conceive how the Treatment of this Fistula happened to fail the first Time, it is necessary to observe, that it was the Consequence of a Tumour incystated with a cold Matter, which was a long Time before it came to Suppuration, and had opened of its own accord in the most dependent Part; that the Pus not having a free Discharge, some Part of the *Cystis* remained at the Bottom of the Ulcer, where it indurated and became Callous; so that it was necessary to pursue the second Intention, with the same Exactness as the first; that is to say, that when the Fistula was sufficiently dilated, they should have applied themselves to destroy all the Callosities at the Bottom by Means of Causticks.

And this I particularly recommended to the Surgeon, who was to dress the Patient: But it is what he neglected; for instead of establishing the Re-union of the Wound upon a good Bottom, he suffered the external Lips to unite, which were in a Condition to furnish good Flesh, whilst the Bottom always remained Callous, and was the Cause, that after he had dressed the Patient six Months, the Fistula remained in the same Condition, as it was before the Operation.

I was sent for again, and finding the Fistula in this Condition, I declared to the Patient and her Husband, that I could not perform the Cure, unless I had the Management of it from the Beginning to the End. This determined her to take a Lodging near me, where I opened the Fistula again in the former Place, and having kept it di-

lated by Doffils twenty four Hours, I made use of Mr. *Paré's Ung. Egypt.* to consume the Callosity, which was approved of by Mr. *Petit*, chief Surgeon of *Hotel Dieu*, who always used it with Success upon parallel Occasions. I deliver the Composition here for the use of those who may not be in a Condition to procure it from the Book of *Ambrose Paré*.

Take Rock Allum, Verdigrease and common Honey, of each three Ounces, strong Vinegar five Ounces, common Salt one Ounce, Roman Vitriol half an Ounce, sublimat Corrosive two Drachms; boil these together to the Consistence of an Ointment.

Then I applied a Pledget, covered with this Ointment, to the Bottom of the Wound; and as it cannot produce a good Effect without creating Pain, as may be judged by the Composition, I was contented with leaving it from the Morning to the Evening, that the Patient might rest at Night. And indeed she complained much of the violent Pains she had felt by the Operation of that Medicine; but the earnest Desire she had of being cured disposed her to endure any thing to succeed.

Having raised the Dressing, I found that the Medicine had thoroughly performed its Operation, and the Escharr it had formed separated in five Days, and was of the thickness of a Crown Piece. I repeated the Application of this Medicine, exactly upon those Places where it appeared that the Callosity was not entirely destroyed, taking care to guard the other Parts of the Wound, with Pledgets covered with a mundificative Ointment, before I applied the Castick to those Places where I thought it convenient; and pursuing a Method directly-opposite to that in the Former Treatment, I took
care

care to incarnate the Bottom of the Ulcer, and to suppress the Growth of the Flesh upon the Lips, by means of the *Lapis Infernalis*. By this Method that old Fistula was healed in a Month's Time, and the Sign of a perfect Cure was known by the Depression of the Cicatrice, which ought always to be so, where there is Loss of Substance or an Exfoliation of the Bone; on the contrary, the Scars of those Wounds which have not been accompanied with these Accidents, are rather elevated than depressed.



O B S E R V. LXXXI.

Upon opening the Body of a Child that died of the Scurvy.

IN the Month of *August*, 1698, a Child of Mr. *Barb's* the Apothecary was brought from Nurse seemingly in good Health; but the Symptoms of the Scurvy, which soon after appeared, gave Room to attribute this fatal Distemper to a Sharpness in the Marshy Air at *Pout Carré*, where he was nursed, with which the Fluids were loaded.

The Distemper began to declare itself by a Swelling upon the Gums, from a Quantity of coagulated Blood proceeding from them upon the least Touch, which made his Mouth black, and gave it an ill Odour. He was dressed with all possible Care, and Mr. *Morin* the Physician, who has a very great Esteem for the Father of the Child, visited it constantly, prescribing a proper Regimen of Diet,

and such internal Medicines as were suitable. The Ulcers of the Mouth were in a tolerably good Condition, and he had Appetite sufficient not to refuse any Nourishment that was offered him ; till, when Autumn came, he was attacked with very acute Pains, a considerable Tumefaction upon the Thighs, and by touching these tumefied Parts a deep Fluctuation was perceivable, without being able to distinguish what Kind of Fluid it contained : For which Reason the Aperture of the Tumour was deferred, and Mr. *Petit*, chief Surgeon of *Hotel Dieu*, was of Opinion it should not be opened.

The Ulcerations of the Mouth did not increase ; but when they seemed to heal in one Place, fresh ones appeared in another. In this State Matters continued for the Space of five Months, till the Child was so extenuated that it died the *February* following.

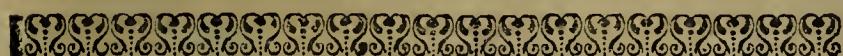
I was desired to open the Body, and began by the Abdomen, which I found distended and filled with a brownish Liquor. Moreover the Glands of the Mesentery were tumefied, as they are always found in scorbutick Bodies ; insomuch, that many of them were of the Bigness of Pigeons Eggs, and others less.

I found in the left Cavity of the Thorax, a Quantity of sharp Water a little salt, and the Lobe of the Lungs, floating in it, was notwithstanding very sound, as well as the Right, and the rest of the Organs contained in the Thorax.

Then I opened the Thighs that were tumefied, and found the Teguments and Muscles filled with Serosity, and this Serosity being extravasated between the Periosteum and the Bone, had so far mollified and dissolved them, that you might bend them between your Fingers, like a wet Piece
of

of Parchment, and the Substance of the Bones easily separated from their Epiphyses.

I examined the other Bones, which as yet had received no Impression of this Softness. It was observed the same Year that many scorbutick Persons were in St. *Lewis's* Hospital, who had the same Symptoms, and that this Distemper, during the whole Course of that Year, generally resisted all Kinds of Medicines.



O B S E R V. LXXXII.

*Upon the different State of the Placenta in the Wombs
of Women who are delivered of several Children.*

IN the Month of *June*, 1687, a Woman was delivered at *Hotel Dieu*, at the ordinary time, of three Children, each whereof had a separate *Placenta*, and their particular Navel-String; the first came at Midnight, the second 36 Hours after, and the third six Hours after the Second. There were two *Placenta's* which joined together by their Extremities, but easily separated.

They lived three Weeks, and then all three died a little time one from the other; the Mother of them was about 33 Years old.

The *September* following, another Woman was likewise delivered of three Children; the second came twelve Hours after the first, and the third six Hours after the second, who had all three a particular Navel-string fastened to one *Placenta*.

REMARK.

According to the Opinion of those who believe a *Superfetation*, the first three should be conceived at different Times, and the three last at the same Time.



OBSERV. LXXXIII.

*Upon the Delivery of a Woman of Hermaphrodite
Twins.*

THE 15th of September, 1697, a Woman at her full time was delivered of two living Children, which might be termed the most distinguished Hermaphrodites, one whereof lived but eight Days, and the other, on Account of the singularity of its Sex, was sent to the Hospital for Fondlings. I shall speak only of that which I opened after its Death, which had the Parts of Generation that appear externally, such as I am going to describe them; and it was in these external Parts, that the Difference was observable between these two and other male Children.

This Child had a *Penis* well formed, situated in the usual Part with the Glans discovered, above which the *Prepuce* being turned back formed a Plait. It had no *Urethra*, and consequently there could be no Perforation at the Extremity of the Glans, and was form'd only of the two nervous Bodies and the common Teguments, and these
nervous

nervous Bodies had likewise their *Musculi Eretores* and *Acceleratores*.

The *Scrotum* was divided in the Middle in the Manner of a *Vulva*, and at the Bottom of this Division was an Hole, which might be mistaken for the *Vagina*. The Urine was evacuated by this Orifice, and around it were small red Eminences, which might be taken for the *Carunculæ Myrtiformes*, and above it a fold of the Skin which might pass for what we call the Fork in Women, and by the Sides of it other Wrinkles, which might be looked upon as the *Vestigia* of the *Nymphæ*; in short, on each Side of the Division of the *Scrotum*, a Testicle was to be distinctly felt.

With regard to the internal Parts of Generation, which I examined after opening the Body, I found them disposed in the same Manner as in other male Children, and since there was no Appearance of a Womb or of its Dependancies, we must say that it was a male Child, the Situation of whose *Urethra* was changed by a Defect in the Conformation, which would have prevented him, had he lived, to have emitted his Seed into the Womb, and consequently have rendered him incapable of Generation. The other Child that was sent to the Hospital for Foundlings died six Weeks after he was born.

The twenty fifth of Jan. in the Year 1688, another Woman, who had gone her whole Time, was delivered of a Child at *Hotel Dieu*, which had nearly the same Defect in the external Parts of Generation. His *Urethra* was divided from the Extremity of the *Glans* to the Root of the *Penis*, which divided the *Scrotum* into two Bags, wherein both Testicles were contained as in the former Instance. The *Prepuce*, turned back over the *Glans*, formed a
Plait

Plait of the same Kind, and the Urine was discharged thro' an Hole at the Root of the *Penis*, in the Place where the *Urethra* in Women is situated.

It follows from this Conformation of the *Urethra*, that this Child would have been as little capable of Generation as the former.

I was afterwards desired by a Midwife to see a new born Child upon the *Quay des Gevres*, in whom there was no remarkable Hole in the *Penis* for the Passage of the Urine. Nevertheless, having observed that the Linnen which wrapped up the Child was wet, I examined it more narrowly, and found that the Hole in the *Urethra*, thro' which the Urine passed, was at the Root of the *Penis*. His Parents asked me some Questions relating to his future Condition, with Respect to Generation; and I made them the same Prognostick as I had done to the preceding, which was a considerable Affliction to them.

In the Year 1692, I cut two Girls for the Stone, whoboth had a Clitoris resembling a masculine *Penis*, with the Glans discovered, and an inverted *Prepuce* upon the Crown of it, but without any Perforation, as appeared in those I have mentioned before.





O B S E R V. LXXXIV.

Upon a difficult Labour.

THE 12th of *January*, 1690, *Madam Morlet*, chief Midwife of *Hotel Dieu*, desired that I would come up to the Lying-in Ward, to assist her in the delivering a Child, one Arm whereof being black and livid came out of the Womb; besides, the Back of the Child was toward the internal Orifice. This Gentlewoman, tho' well versed and understanding in her Profession, could not turn the Infant to bring its Feet to the Passage, which is what ought to be done when Children present themselves in an unnatural Posture; that is to say, when the Head does not come foremost, with its Face turned towards the *Rectum* of the Mother.

I applied my self therefore to deliver this Woman, and having for that Purpose slid my Hand along the back of the Child, I imagined I had hold of the Thigh, but it was the Elbow; and then making some other Attempts, with as little Success; perceiving the Mother very faint from what she had suffered for four Days whilst the Child lay across the Passage, and feeling no Pulsation in the Child's Arteries, added to a fetid Moisture discharged from the Womb, I thought it absolutely necessary to deliver this Woman, not doubting but the Child was dead by the Signs I had observed.

I took

I took a crooked Bistoury and separated the two Arms of the Infant in their Articulation to the *Scapula*. After this Separation, which I had only made to facilitate the Introduction of my Hand, I made her walk a Quarter of an Hour, and then ordering her to be laid upon the Bed, I introduced my Hand with abundance of Ease into the Womb; so that having first felt one Foot and then the other, I extracted the Child happily from the Mother, who by this Means escaped from a difficult Labour, and left the Hospital perfectly recovered in six Weeks.

R E M A R K.

It is here necessary to advise young Surgeons that it is of the greatest Importance in difficult Labours, such as I have been mentioning, that before they separate the Limbs of Children that cannot be extracted, in parallel Cases, to be as much as possibly convinced, that they are actually dead, that they may not expose themselves by extracting a Child thus mangled: Which I remember once happened to a Surgeon, whom I followed in my Youth to be instructed in Midwifery. This Person being sent for by a Midwife to extract a Child that had been six Days in the Passage, which he concluded to be dead by several of the most essential and convincing Signs; it happened however that having opened the Teguments and Membranes that fill up the Space not yet ossified between the parietal and coronal Bones, commonly called the Mole of the Head; it happened, I say, that having opened that Part with his Bistoury, and sliding his Crochet into the Aperture, and fixing it to one of the Parietal Bones, he extracted the
Child

Child, who began immediately to cry, as much mangled as he was ; by which Wound the Substance of the Brain came out of the Bigness of an Egg, becoming an horrid Spectacle to the Assistants, and Mortification to the Surgeon.



O B S E R V. LXXXV.

Upon another difficult Labour.

THE 5th of June, 1691, the same chief Midwife was obliged to send for me to deliver a Woman, wherein she met with great Difficulty for five Days, the Child presenting itself in a wrong Posture, which she could not rectify. One of the Arms came out of the Womb, which was entirely mortified, and the Body of it presented the Back and the Neck ; and after a Discharge of the Waters, the Womb being very much contracted, and its Orifice forming a large Fold, prevented the Introduction of the Hand far enough to feel for the Feet of the Child.

However I introduced it with much Difficulty, but without any other Success than bringing the other Arm forward. I had taken the first off with ease on Account of the Putrefaction, and when I had drawn out the second, I endeavoured to lay hold of the Feet, but without Success. Madam Morlet, whose Hand was less than mine, having attempted once more to succeed, by the same Method she had used before for the Space of three Hours, was at length obliged absolutely to

to desist, and pressed me to employ some other Method for the Relief of this poor Creature, who, very much weakened, desired, with Tears in her Eyes, that she might be delivered.

When she had reposed a little, and taken a Draught of Wine to comfort her, being over and above convinced that the Child was dead, I separated the other Arm with my Bistoury at the Joint of the Shoulder; and this Separation affording me no more Room to reach the Feet, because the Body of the Child was so doubled that I could not lay hold of them, therefore I obliged her to walk about, as I had done by the Former, but without Success.

In this Dilemma, I could have excused myself, as other renowned Operators in Midwifery do in parallel Cases, who, being more careful of their own Reputations, than the Safety of their Patients, abandon them to their wretched Fate, by saying, it is impossible to deliver them, as I was once told by an old Matron, who pretends to know more than all the Surgeons put together, offering a hundred Louisdors to any one who could deliver a Woman she had abandoned. The same was said by three famous Practitioners in Midwifery, because the Child presented the *Scrotum*, which I brought into the World, notwithstanding, in less than a Quarter of an Hour, in Presence of Mr. St. Germain, a Master Surgeon, who came for me to perform this Operation.

But to return to the Fact in Hand; finding no possibility of extracting the Child by the Feet, it came into my Thoughts to separate the Head from the Body, which was difficult to execute: I however undertook it, and succeeded by the following Method.

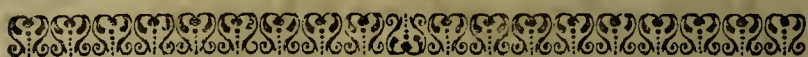
I ordered the Patient to be situated upon a Bed prepared for her Delivery, and then ordering the Lips of the *Vulva* to be dilated by two Women Apprentices present, in order to facilitate the Introduction of the Instrument, and that I might withdraw it without wounding the Parts. After this, I introduced my left Hand into the Womb, and as soon as I felt the Neck of the Child, I thrust my Hand under it, and my Instrument upon the Back, being turned toward the Bottom of the Womb, and pressed it with my right Hand as far as I could according to the Roundness of the Neck. After this I contrived so well as to reach the Point, placing the Edge of the Instrument as near the *Claviculæ* as possible, so that the greatest Part of the Neck remaining fixed to the Head, I could make use of that to extract it, when the Trunk was out of the Womb.

Affairs being disposed in this Manner, I thought I could separate the Child's Neck with my right Hand, and conduct the Point of my Instrument with my left, and strongly drawing the Instrument from above downwards, I separated the Neck from the Trunk, without wounding the Matrix.

Then I thrust my Crochet between the first Rib and the Clavicula, by which means I extracted the Trunk; then introducing my Hand again into the Womb, I laid hold of the Neck, and Mademoiselle *Morlet* putting her Finger into the Child's Mouth, the Head followed without much Difficulty, and the Delivery was accomplished. I was so much fatigued by this tedious Operation, that she offered to extract the *Placenta*. In short, notwithstanding all the violent Methods obliged to be used upon this Occasion, she recovered in a Fortnight,
and

and came to return me thanks in the cutting Ward, where I was surprised to see her so soon.

I confess, this is the most difficult Labour I was ever concerned in, and the Difficulty of the Case was attended with the most extraordinary Success, wherein I had a particular Satisfaction of my own Handy-work.



OBSERV. LXXXVI.

Upon cutting a Child eighteen Months old for the Stone.

THE fifteenth of *June*, 1691, after I had cut several male Subjects at *Hotel Dieu*, in the Presence of the Governours, the Physicians, Mr. *Du Verney*, Professor of Surgery and Anatomy, and other Physicians and Surgeons, whose Curiosity led them to see these Operations: Among others, a little Girl 18 Months old was offered, whose Mother told us she had not urined for six Days, which I could not believe, knowing it impossible the Child could live so long with that Suppression of Urine.

The Mother had carried her Child to a Surgeon, who endeavoured to find a Passage into the Bladder with his Probe for the Space of three Quarters of an Hour, without Success, which obliged her to seek Relief some where else.

I placed the Child in a proper Situation, and introduced a small Algaly into the Urethra, then having thrust it into the Bladder, I discharged above

bove a Pint of Urine, which must occasion a great Dilatation in the Bladder in so young a Creature. The Urine being thus discharged, I found that the Extremity of my Probe touched a solid Body, whose Surface was uneven, which I desired Mr. *Du Verney* and other Surgeons of *Hotel Dieu* to feel, and they concluded with my self that it was a Stone, from whence I resolved to extract it immediately.

For this End, I rubbed my Forefinger of my left Hand with a little Oil, which I thrust into the *Anus*, the *Vagina* being too strait; tho' it is necessary that young Surgeons should observe, that when female Patients are cut by the small Apparatus, the Finger ought to be thrust into the *Anus*, when the Operation is to be performed upon young Girls that have not been defloured, and into the *Vagina* when they are more advanced in Years. For this Introduction of the Index of the left Hand into the *Vagina* or *Anus*, is assisting in the approach of the Stone towards the Neck of the Bladder, and to keep it firm, lest it should slip under the Curette or Crochet wherewith it is extracted. Such was my Practice upon this Occasion, wherein I made use of the same Curette employed in the Extraction of Stones from the Urethra of Men. The Stone extracted from this Child was of the Bigness of a Pea, and of the same Figure.

This extraneous Body had occasioned the Suppression of Urine; because, following the Stream of it, and being too large to enter the Urethra, it exactly stopped the Mouth of that Passage: But as these small Stones are seldom single, and generally followed by others of a larger Magnitude, I am dubious whether the Child was perfectly cured by my Operation.



OBSERV. LXXXVII.

*Upon the same Kind of Operation performed upon a
Lad fourteen Years old.*

THE Twenty-first of November, 1692, a Lad fourteen Years of Age, was sent to the Hospital, who had strong Convulsions, which was at first believed to proceed from an Affection of the Brain, whence they prescribed him, a Cordial Julep with an Emetick in the Evening.

I was sent for at five o' Clock next Morning, upon their observing that he did not make Water, and, besides his *Delirium*, they perceived that he endured violent Pains in the Hypogastrick Region. I went instantly, taking my Probes with me to make use of them at all Events.

Examining his Belly above the Navel, I found it so excessively distended, that it was ready to Gangrene, and he must certainly have perished in five or six Hours, without speedy Relief. The Hypogastrick Region, and the *Scrotum* were so prodigiously tumefied, that those Parts appeared shining upon a brown coloured Basis, which threatened the Extinction of the natural Heat.

I introduced my Algaly as soon as possible into the Urethra; where I found a Stone that was the sole Cause of all the Symptoms attending this unhappy Creature. This Obstacle did not prevent me, however, from passing my Probe into the Bladder, from whence I drew three Quarts of Water,
and

and then attempted to extract that extraneous Body out of the Urethra with my Curette, but by its Magnitude and Weight, it fell into the Bladder.

Judging that this extraneous Body might renew the Suppression of Urine, to the Prejudice of the Patient, by which he was already reduced into a deplorable Condition, I thought nothing better could be done than to cut him that Evening, which I did, without any other Preparation, in the Ward where he lay, in Presence of Mr. *Marteau* his Physician.

I observed that in making the Incision, the Wind rushed out, as it does when you cut the Flesh of Animals blown up by Butchers, with this Difference, that it bubbled up, and was followed by the dripping of a blackish Serosity, such as appears in scarifying sphacelated Flesh, after a violent Inflammation. Then laying hold of the Stone, I extracted it, which was larger than the Stone of an Olive.

In the Conclusion of the Process, when the Parts distended by the Inflammation were subsided, large Eschars were formed, and the Suppuration destroyed almost the whole *Scrotum*, and the Teguments of the inferior Hypogastrick Region; then the Ulcers were mundified, incarnated, and cicatrised with such Success, that notwithstanding the Inclemency of the Season, the Patient recovered in less than six Weeks.





OBSERV. LXXXVIII.

*Upon an extraordinary humoral Tumour in the Groin
of a Woman.*

THE First of *October*, 1689, a Woman came to the Hospital, being Pregnant six Months, who had a Tumour in the Groin, as big as a Child's Head, attended with extravagant Pains.

I shewed it to Messrs. *Morel*, *Bessiere*, and *Hansfome*, eminent Master Surgeons, who were of Opinion, to apply only Anodynes to it, lest the Tumour should contain some of the internal Parts of the Abdomen.

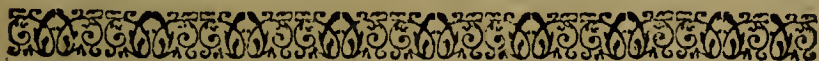
The Application of these Medicines for several Days not preventing the Augmentation of the Pain, I desired Mr. *Morel* to see her a second Time, to which he readily consented.

When we had attentively examined the Tumour a second Time, we observed a Softness and Elevation in one particular Place, where we resolved to make an Opening, and used the Point of my Bistoury for that Purpose; I had no sooner made a small Aperture, but the Matter discharged in Abundance, by which means the Tumour daily diminished, and during that Time I applied Resolvent and Suppurating Medicines.

At length her Time being come, she grew so weak and emaciated, that she was delivered with Difficulty, for which Reason I was obliged to defer

fer the rest of the Operation necessary, to a more favourable Opportunity ; and this was to dilate the former Incision, that I might have Room to extirpate the Cystis that had contained the Matter.

Her Strength being restored after her Delivery, she would not permit me to touch her, and contented herself with wearing a Diachylon Plaister upon a small Fistula that remained in the Groin, with a Tumour of the Bigness of a Pullet's Egg, which discharged a serous Sanies. This Woman's Child was very healthy notwithstanding, when she left the Hospital to return Home.



O B S E R V. LXXXIX.

Upon a Pain in the Head of a long Duration.

THE 17th of *August*, 1690, a Woman was brought to *Hotel Dieu* who complained of a Pain in her Head with which she had been afflicted four Years ; it was so very excessive, that she was not a Moment without complaining, or sending forth terrible Cries.

These torturing Pains at length reduced her to that State of Debility, that Nature yielding to its Violence, she expired. Upon Opening her Head I could not perceive the least Appearance of a Suture, excepting a small Portion of the *Sutura Lambdoides*.

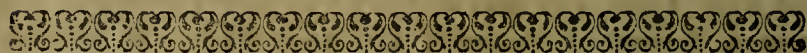
Moreover, I found in the Anterior and right Ventricle of the Brain, a full half Pint of limpid Water, forming a Tumour in the Substance of the

Brain of the Bigness of an Egg, in that very Place where she pointed to the Seat of the Pain with her Finger when she was alive.

R E M A R K S.

It is very probable that the acrid and saline Qualities of that Water was not the Cause of the violent Pain, since it was absolutely insipid to the Taste ; but the Quantity of it had occasioned such a Compression upon the Fibres of the Brain, that it was impossible it should not create a painful Sensation to the Organ of her Senses, and to the Membranes depending upon it.

I opened the Body of a Lad of 14, the 18th of November, 1692, who had been afflicted with terrible Convulsions, and a tedious unhappy Delirium ; insomuch, that his Physicians apprehended a Gangrene in the Brain. Upon opening the Head, instead of discovering a Gangrene, I found a large Glass of clear Water extravasated in the anterior Ventricles, and was the most apparent Cause of the Symptoms he had, and of his Death that followed.



O B S E R V. XC.

Upon a singular Exfoliation of the Cranium.

A Poor unhappy Creature went from *Hotel Dieu* in the Month of *October*, 1688, after being ill for the Space of two Years, by the Consequence of a Wound upon the Head, after a Debauch with Wine.

Wine. The upper Part of the Coronal Bone, both Parietals, and a great Part of the Occipital being laid bare, in the future Treatment their whole Substance exfoliated, and separated at the same Time, so that the Crown of the Head, resembled a Skull the upper Part of which had been sawn off.

Several Persons not believing this Connection of Bones, a true Exfoliation, gave Alms to this poor Girl, that she might shew the Crown of her Head, which she kept covered with the Bottom of a Gourd or Calibash. The Pulsation of the *Dura Mater* was very visible, being covered by a thin Pellicle only, in that Part from whence the Bone had been removed, upon which small Bladders often arose filled with a brownish Serosity, forming small Ulcers difficult to heal, in so much that the Cicatrice of the Wound was not absolutely confirmed till three Years after the Exfoliation, which was partly owing to the Patient's Intemperance.

All the Surgeons who have seen that Exfoliation agree, that they never saw one so extensive; and many curious Persons, to be certain of the Truth of this Fact, after Mr. *Du Verney's* producing these Bones in several Courses upon Osteology and Operations, as well publick as private, in the King's Garden, still came to me, enquiring, whether I had taken those Bones from a Wound that afterwards perfectly healed.





OBSERV. XCI.

Upon two Excrescences preventing Respiration and Deglutition.

THE 15th of October, 1690, I opened the Body of a Woman who had been troubled with a Difficulty in breathing and swallowing, especially the Month preceding her Death. This Patient made violent Contorsions, and endured excessive Pains when the Aliments she took passed into the *Oesophagus* above the *Larynx*, and was often obliged to return her Nourishment, which met with an absolute Obstacle in this Place.

Only a slight Inflammation was perceivable, with very little Swelling, upon looking into the Throat. She had a slow Fever, attended with a black and dry Tongue.

I dissected the Muscles of the Neck to discover the Cause of her Distemper, and when I had raised the Bronchial Muscles, I perceived two Glandular Substances adhering to the *Aspera Arteria* above the *Larynx*, where they had their Origine, and from thence extended to the Sternum. They were each of them as big as a Pigeon's Egg, and were three Fingers Breadth long.

These præternatural Bodies pressed upon the *Bronchiæ* of the *Aspera Arteria*, and the *Aspera Arteria* upon the *Oesophagus*, which occasioned an Impediment both to the Passage of the Air and Aliments. A small Abscess was formed at the Division

vision of the *Trachæa Arteria* to enter into the Lungs, which contained as much Pus as an Egg-Shell could hold, and the Lungs were inflamed and tumefied with Blood difficult to circulate.



OBSERV. XCII.

Upon a Cohesion of the Lips with the Gums, attended with a Caries.

THE tenth of *June*, 1690, a Girl came to *Hotel Dieu* to be cured of an Exostosis accompanied with a Caries in the superior Jaw, which was the Consequence of several malignant Ulcers in the Mouth, and had occasioned an Adhesion of the Lip to the Gums, that proved incommodious to the Patient in chewing her Nourishment.

When she had been twice bled and purged, to prepare her for the Division of this Coherence, I divided those Parts exactly which were united contrary to the Laws of Nature; to the whole Extent of the Cohesion; then I examined into the Condition of the Jaw, Part whereof I found exostosed and carious, to which two Teeth held, tho' almost separated from the Whole. I took this Portion between my Fingers, and pulling it strongly I entirely detached it.

As the Blood gushed out in Abundance, I afterwards filled the Cavity, from whence I had extracted the Bone, with small Slips of Linnen dipped in Oxycrate, for the first Time, to stop the
Bleed

Bleeding, and in the future Dressings took particular Care to keep the Division I had made open, by the Interposition of Linnen Rags dipped in a vulnerary Lotion, by which Means the Patient was cured in a short Time, without any Return of her Distemper.



OBSERV. XCIII.

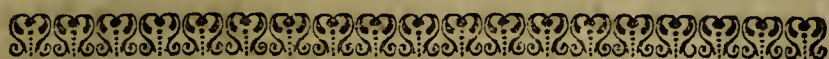
Upon a Dropsy of the Abdomen, wherein the Paracenthesis was fruitlessly attempted.

THE sixth of February, 1692, a Physician of the Hospital *Hotel Dieu* ordered me to perform the Operation of the *Paracenthesis* upon a Dropsical Woman, who had been under his Care a considerable Time. I endeavoured to perform it; but having thrust my *Troisquart* to its full Extent thro' the Teguments of the Abdomen, I perceived it was too short to penetrate thro' the whole Thickness; and having no other Instruments about me, I deferred a second Attempt to the next Day; but the Physician having examined his Patient again the next Morning, advised me to desist, by Reason that her Legs had burst, and besides, that she had not Strength sufficient to support the Evacuation.

She died a few Days after totally gangrened, and my Curiosity leading me to open the Body, I found the Teguments four Inches thick, filled with a slimy Serosity, and even Wind, which had prodigiously dilated the *Cellulæ Adiposæ*.

Then

Then I drew a large Quantity of reddish Water tending to a black Colour from the Abdomen ; the Colour of the Liver was white, resembling Flesh that had been a long Time soaked in Water ; the rest of the Viscera nearly of the same Colour, and much more firm than they naturally are. I have often observed the same Thing in others who have died of that Distemper.



O B S E R V. XCIV.

Upon an Infant defectively conformed in different Parts of its Body.

THE sixth of *January*, 1692, a Woman was delivered of a Child at *Hotel Dieu*, which was very defective in its Conformation, both internally and externally. This Child having lived only a few Days, I carried it to my Room to examine it with Mr. *du Verney*, who had desired me to shew him all the Subjects that were remarkable.

The Hands were externally alike down to the Knuckles, very even on the Outside, and on the Inside such Folds as are common ; there were no Fingers at the Extremity, but they terminated in a large Lump ; its Feet were like the Hands without Toes, and terminated in the same Manner.

We discovered by the Dissection of the Extremities, that the Bones of the Carpus and Metacarpus, of the Tarsus and Metatarsus, were compleat in Number and Order ; the whole Difference consisted in this ; that it was observable there appeared at
the

the Extremity of each Bone of the Metacarpus and Metatarsus, a small Elongation that seemed to be disposed to form the Phalanx of a Finger or Toe ; but it seemed as tho' the Formation was incomplete for want of Matter.

There was nothing extraordinary in the Structure of the Thorax ; but when we came to examine the Remainder of the Umbilical Vessels, we observed, that besides the Umbilical Vein, there was only one Artery instead of two, which are generally Branches of the Iliack or Hypogastrick, and that this Artery was formed from the Trunk of that Artery which ought to have produced the left Iliack.

When I had penetrated into the Cavity of the Abdomen, we observed the *Capsulæ Atrabiles* thrice their natural Dimension, and their Vessels of the ordinary Magnitude. At length, not finding in the *Regio Lumbaris*, either on the right or left Side, neither Kidneys, Emulgent Vessels, nor Ureters, we began to doubt whether the *Capsulæ Atrabiles*, being of an uncommon Size, had not supplied the Defect of those Organs that were wanting ; which induced us to examine carefully, whether these *Capsulæ* had no excretory Ducts, that might serve for that Purpose. Meeting with no Success in this Enquiry, we prosecuted our Dissection to a Tumour upon the Os Sacrum, at the Place where it begins to be curved in order to form the *Pelvis* of the *Hypogastrium*.

Having opened the Membrane covering this Protruberance, we perceived the two Kidneys at a Quarter of an Inch Distance from each other, but fastened together notwithstanding by means of a small Ureter proceeding from the left Canal ; and this common Canal discharged itself into a large Hole, which we will call the *Cystis Communis*.

After

After we had examined the irregular Disposition of those Organs mentioned, we endeavoured to discover the Sex of this Infant, which had no apparent Marks of either externally, by which a Male could be distinguished from a Female. To this End we made use of a Blow-Pipe, and blew into the *Cystis Communis*, whose Aperture was the only one external. The Blow-Pipe, introduced into this *Cystis*, afforded us the Opportunity of observing the Inflation of those two small Canals, which were perceived to rise above a Finger's Breadth, so that pursuing this Inflation, we found two small Wombs, each of them having a spermatick Vein and Artery, distributed on their proper Side to a small Testicle, which, according to Custom, was fixed to the *Ligamentum Latum*.

These two Wombs had each their *Ligamenta Lata* and *Rotunda*, their Trunks and Borders, their *Vasa deferentia*, and a short *Vagina*; nevertheless, the right, somewhat longer than the left, emptied itself a little lower into the *Cystis Communis*, and the small left *Vagina* was pierced to receive what was discharged from the common Canal of the *Urethra*, which evacuated the *Serum* separated by the Kidneys into that *Cystis*, and this, to speak Truth, was only the Extremity of the Rectum a little dilated.

R E M A R K.

It is very probable, by the Description of these Organs, that if this Child had lived to be adult, it would have been incapable of Generation, from the Mixture of the Seed with the Stercoral and Urinary Excrements. Besides, both those Excrements would have had an involuntary *Exit*.

Mr.

Mr. *du Verney* insisted upon my accompanying him to communicate such a Curiosity to the Gentlemen of the Academy of Sciences, who were so well satisfied with it that I thought it worthy a Draught taken of it, by Mr. *Chatillon* their Engraver, that the Figure of it might remain in their Academical Memoirs.

About the same Time a Child was born that had not the Genital Parts of either Sex, and, like the preceding, no external Aperture but that of the *Rectum*. When Mr. *du Verney* had examined it with myself, he ordered a Draught of it to be taken to preserve the Representation.



OBSERV. XCV.

Upon the extraordinary Magnitude of a Female Testicle.

THE 12th of *August*, 1686, two Reasons led me to the Chamber appointed for the Dead, to open the Body of a Woman who died a few Hours before. First to know whether the Opinion of several Physicians and Surgeons, who believed her to be with Child, was just or not; and secondly to demonstrate the Womb and the Parts belonging to it to the Midwives Apprentices.

I found the left Testicle in this Woman of the Bigness of a new born Child's Head, and at first Sight, you might have imagined a Fœtus wrapped up in its Membranes. When I came to open it I found a Collection of tough Matter, neither very soft
nor

nor very hard, mixed with Serosity, both together weighing four Pounds.

I opened the Body of another Woman the 22d of July, 1687, in whom I found the left Testicle of the Bigness of a Pullet's Egg, and observed, by opening the Tumour, that it was occasioned by the Expansion of a whitish Matter moderately thick, mixed with Locks of Hair resembling Furr. It is difficult to give a Reason how this Hair was generated in a Phlegmatick Imposthumation.



OBSERV. XCVI.

Upon an old Pain in the Breast, which the Patient believed to proceed from an Extraneous Body.

A Young Gentlewoman aged 19, came to the Hospital the 11th of July, 1692, for Relief of a Pain she felt in one of her Breasts for eighteen Months before. She pretended that this Pain was occasioned by a Pin being broken in it, and was lodged in a certain Place she fixed upon, where I felt no Hardness, however, or the least Mark of a Puncture or Inflammation.

The Patient prepossessed with the Notion of an Extraneous Body, earnestly desired that her Breast might be opened to extract it, saying, that it was impossible for her to endure the Torture she suffered upon that Occasion any longer.

For my own Part, I had a Reluctance to satisfy her Proposition, there not appearing one Symptom that indicated a Necessity for making the Incision ;
so

so that the more she persevered to require it of me, I endeavoured the more to convince her it would be Useless. She made such strong Instances however, and the Sollicitations of her Friends were so very pressing, that suffering my self to be conquered, I fixed upon a Day to perform the Operation, in the Presence of several Assistants. I made a crucial Incision upon the Breast penetrating to the Ribs, the Points of the four Angles of the Incision meeting directly upon the Place of the Pain.

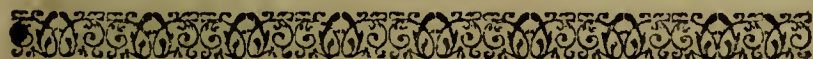
Then I introduced my Finger into the Aperture, where I sought for the extraneous Body in Vain; after which the Patient, who had undergone the Operation she had so much desired, without making the least Complaint, surprised that no extraneous Body could be found, had still so much Resolution, as to rise from her Seat and to feel for it herself throughout the whole extent of the Wound, without finding any thing; upon which I endeavoured to comfort her, by saying, that the extraneous Body might appear in the time of Suppuration, which I never perceived however, nor Mr. *Desagneaux* the Surgeon of the Ward, who generally dressed her, and whom I desired carefully to observe the Excretions.

What we both observed during the Course of this Treatment was, that she did not feel that pungent Pain whilst the Wound suppurated, but that it returned in Proportion as the Wound healed. I have since been informed by Mr. *Desagneaux*, that this Patient who continued to consult him sometimes, the Pains being as violent afterwards, as they were before the Incision, prevailed upon him to perform the same Operation, who finding only the Bigness of a Pin's Head of encysted Matter

ter discharged by the Suppuration, the Pain entirely ceased, and was afterwards perfectly cured.

R E M A R K.

According to my Thoughts, I always apprehended that this Patient's Pain arose from the Irritation of a corrosive and carcinomatous Liquid, whose bad Leven might be exalted again, when it was least expected ; it rarely happening that those obstinate Distempers are radically cured.



O B S E R V. XCVII.

Upon opening the Body of a Child.

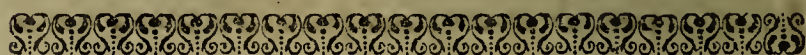
THE Tenth of Feb. 1692, I was sent for into the Hall for pregnant Women, to deliver a Woman of a dead Child, as it appeared to us by the Lividity of the Skin, by the Odour and Separation of the Epidermis ; upon which it is necessary to observe to young Surgeons, that this last Sign is not always certain, having seen many that have lost the whole Epidermis and have yet been alive.

I delivered this Woman, and after her Delivery I opened the Body of the dead Child, which was dropfical, and being willing to shew the umbilical Vessels to the Midwife's Apprentices, I found that the umbilical Vein and Arteries were in their natural Disposition ; and with Regard to the Urachus, I observed, that in the Room of it,

P

there

there was a more considerable Tube, which I found so much dilated as to form a Bag that would admit of three or four Fingers, not extending beyond the Place where the Navel-string penetrates the Teguments, and appeared to me only an Elongation of the Bottom of the Bladder; from whence we may Conjecture, that the Urachus is not of so great Service as some Authors have imagined, since this Production, which performed its Office, did not accompany the Rest of the Vessels of the Navel-string.



OBSERV. XCVIII.

Upon a Wen on the Rotula.

A Woman Sixty-four Years of Age came to *Hotel Dieu*, the eighth of *December*, 1692, to be cured of a Wen that began to appear upon the *Rotula* of the right Knee, twenty two Years before.

The Patient having received a Blow by a Fall upon the Knee affected, two Years before she came to the Hospital, she imagined that the Matter contained in the Tumour was expanded over the whole external and posterior Part of the Thigh, tho' at the same Time, nothing was discharged from the Wen by this Fall, but a Quantity of Serosity.

When I had carefully examined the Condition of the Thigh, I found a Tumefaction extending from the superior and external Part to the Inferior,
where

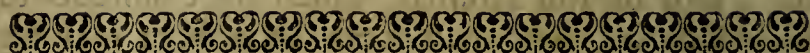
where a circumscribed Tumour appeared the Bigness of an Egg.

I opened this Tumour, from whence issued a Matter, resembling both in Colour and Consistence, the Blood contained in a Blood-Pudding, and a Pint and half of the same was expanded in the Interstices of the Muscles of the Thigh; so that, in order to leave none of this coagulated Blood in the Vacuities it possessed, I extended the Incision I had began at the inferior Part of the Abscess, the length of the whole Cavity, being directed by my Finger.

After the Extraction of this coagulated Blood, the Mouths of the sanguiferous Vessels appeared in the Inside of the Abscess, resembling the Cotellydones observed in the Wombs of Women newly delivered. This I shewed to Mr. *du Verney*, Professor in the Royal Garden, and to several other Surgeons; the Distemper happening at the Time when I made a Course of Anatomy at *Hotel Dieu*, for the Instruction of the young Surgeons of that Hospital.

The Patient died a Fortnight after, of an Oppression in the *Thorax*, which might have been occasioned by a Coagulation of Blood similar to that of the Thigh.

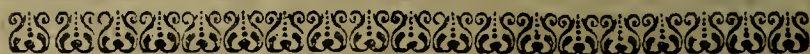




OBSERV. XCIX.

Upon a Bite by a mad Dog.

IN the Year 1690, a Boy was brought to *Hotel Dieu*, who had been bit by a mad Dog six Weeks before; his Fits were so frequent, that there was not a Quarter of an Hour's Intermiſſion between one and the other; and in the Height of his Diſtemper, he ſpit in the Face of thoſe that approach'd him, cried out with all the Force he could, and would drink neither Broth, Water or any other Liquid, or even bear the Sight of it, nevertheless, adviſing thoſe he ſaw near him to retire, continually deſiring that they would take care to tie him faſt, and declared that he could not prevent biting thoſe within his Reach even againſt his Will, and died a Week after.



OBSERV. C.

Upon another Bite by a mad Cat.

A Young Man, a Shoemaker, was bit upon the Forefinger of the right Hand by a mad Cat, who came and threw herſelf between his Legs, after being drove out from two other Shops.
The

The poor Lad, finding his Finger engaged between the Teeth of this Animal, called his Comrades to his Assistance, who had some Trouble in making the Cat quit her Hold.

Nevertheless, the Lad who was bit, as well as his Comrades, not thinking the Cat to be mad, but only fought for a Place of Refuge, after her ill Usage in the neighbouring Houses, left her in the Shop, till the wounded Person taking up his Work, felt the Cat rush upon him again, and fastened her Teeth into his left Hand, during the Time he was lifting up his Hammer to strike the Shoe he was at work upon; this Action having perhaps made the Animal fear he would strike her.

Be that as it will, it was much more difficult to make the Cat loose her Hold this second Bite than in the former, which occasioned the People to destroy her, and then the wounded Person addressed himself to Mr. *Seffrie*, one of the Surgeons of *Hotel Dieu*, to be dressed of his Wounds, which seemed to be healed in twelve Days, without either the wounded Person or the Surgeon suspecting the least Malignity in that small Wound.

After this seeming Cure, the Lad worked at his Trade as usual, and felt nothing for some Time; till one Evening drinking a little more than ordinary with some of his Friends, he found himself so heavy in the Morning, that he rose out of his Bed with Reluctance and could not apply himself to his Work, saying, he was very ill, and never in such a Condition before.

His Distemper increased to that Degree, that he was obliged to send for Mr. *Hainfelin*, Master Surgeon, who bled him instantly, and a second time the next Day; after which, his Mind growing more

uneasy, he began to say he was mad, which obliged his Master to send him to the Hospital *Hôtel Dieu*.

He began to hold the same Discourse he had began the Day before, and it was soon perceived that he was actually troubled with the Distemper he complained of, perfectly distinguished by its Symptoms; for from that time, he refused all Manner of Nourishment, and particularly Drink, even to that Degree, that going to see him at his own Request, and knowing him besides, I desired him to drink, telling him at the same Time, that his Repugnance was only a mere Illusion; he put himself into a Fury, and told me, with an Oath, that he did not desire to see me to put him to Pain, by proposing a Thing that gave him the greatest Horror, but to comfort and relieve him if it was possible.

The Physicians and the *Religieuses* did all they could, but in Vain, to engage him to take a little solid or liquid Food; so that, having been four Days without taking any Thing, his Mouth became parched and black. He desired those who approached him, however, not to be under any Apprehension, provided they did not contradict him, and when his Fits were coming upon him, he begged the Assistants to keep from him, fore-knowing his Fury was approaching.

The fourth Day after his Arrival, they put him into a particular Hall to bath him; and that very Day he swallowed a little Broth, and drank a little by Intervals. He was bathed a second time the next Day, after which his Throat swelled, and became black, as well as his Lips, Cheeks and whole Face, which Symptoms were the Fore-runners of Death, that happened soon after.

REMARKS.

R E M A R K S.

I observed in these two Subjects, that towards the latter End they made terrible Cries every half Quarter of an Hour, complaining they could not breathe.

I had the Curiosity of opening the Body of this last Person, notwithstanding the Opposition of the *Religieuses*, and some other Persons of Consideration, who endeavoured to dissuade me from it, by remonstrating the Injury I might do to myself and others. But the Desire I had of knowing whether the cruel Distemper left any particular Vestigia, after Death, prevailed over their Persuasions, added to a Confidence I had of contracting no Distemper from handling dead Bodies.

I desired my Brother to saw the *Cranium*, who was at that time Surgeon of *Hotel Dieu*, and found the Veins of the *Dura Mater* filled with a black coagulated Blood, as well as the *Plexus Choroides*, and all the Vessels of the Brain and Meninges in general.

Then I opened the Swelling of the Throat and Face, which was occasioned by Flatuosities, and an Expansion of bloody *Serum*; afterwards the *Thorax*, where I found the Lungs so terribly inflated with Air and coagulated Blood, that it was impossible to make them Subside; from whence we may conclude that Patients die suffocated in this Distemper.

But the Aperture of this Body very much alarmed the People of the Hospital, some of the *Religieuses*, and other particular Persons present at the opening of it, were apprehensive of Danger: *Monsieur Le Chevalier de Pont quarré*, who

was one, made a Voyage to *Diepe* to be immersed into the Sea. The Nuns requested *Monsieur de Medavid Grancey*, Archbishop of *Roan*, to come and cure him by the Preparation and Application of a particular *Nostrum* he had, the Composition whereof he kept carefully concealed. And, as it was necessary this Application should be made fasting, and that the Composition of the Medicines was required to be made for every particular Patient, it was three o' Clock in the Afternoon before the last to be cured could eat any thing. However, these Ladies, not thoroughly recovered of their Apprehensions by this mysterious Operation, desired the young *Chevalier St. Hubert* to come, who touched us all, and so far preserved us, that not one was ever afflicted with the Distemper.

It is, however, very surprizing how long the Leven of this Madness shall remain in certain Bodies without exerting its Force; and I cannot alledge a more singular Instance than that given me by *Sieur Guerin*, Surgeon of *Marolles* upon *Seine* near *Montreau*, at the Time I happened to be in that Country in *June 1699*, which was confirmed by many People of the Place who were Witnesses to it.

Two young Men of that Town being bit by a mad Dog in *April, 1697*, one of them died in six Weeks under the strongest Symptoms belonging to that Disorder, with which he was attacked on a sudden, and during that time could not bear that any thing should approach him without being in terrible Agitations, making extraordinary Springs and Contorsions, always complaining of being suffocated, and continually evacuating Foam and Phlegm by the Mouth; which having continued

tinued two Days, Death put a Period to his Pains.

The Second, looking upon this Bite as a Trifle, as the former had done, however, being touched by some in the Neighbourhood, who said they were descended from St. *Hubert*, he lived and acted according to the common Custom of his Life, excepting, that every six Weeks he felt a Weight for two or three Days in the Place where he was bit, had wild Looks in his Eyes, and a slender Difficulty in Respiration; besides, he was affected at all times with one thing particular; *viz.* that he could not pass by the Grave of the Person who died by the like Bite, without trembling and a pannick Fear which he could not conquer, and was even in such a Condition that he durst not enter into the Parish, for Fear of seeing that Sepulchre; and the Curate of the Parish complaining to his Father that he neglected his Christian Duties, he made no other Answer to his Father, who reprimanded him for it, than that it was impossible for him to go, and, that if he knew the Reason he would pardon him for it.

He remained in this Condition during the Space of eighteen Months, and then was seized with the most raging Madness imaginable, and all the Remedies that were exhibited, could not prevent his dying in five Days.





OBSERV. CI.

Upon opening the Body of a Woman who died in Child-bed.

A Woman 22 Years of Age, ready to be deliver'd, came to *Hotel Dieu* the 13th of April, 1693, complaining of a violent Pain in her Head. The fourth Day after she had been received into the Hospital, she was attacked about four o' Clock in the Afternoon with violent Epileptick Fits, which at first allowed an Hour's Interval, and then attacked her more strongly.

Towards eight in the Evening, the Convulsions returned every Quarter of an Hour, and lasted as long; the Patient, during that Time, being void of Sense or Understanding, foaming at the Mouth and Nose, and having her Tongue so thick, that it was necessary to place a solid Body between her Teeth, lest she should divide it.

These violent Agitations of the whole Body were, in Appearance, Preparatives to her Delivery, insomuch that the Waters being formed and flooding, the Child came to the Coronet presenting its Head, as large as a penny Loaf. I moved it about hoping to extract it by one of these Motions, contrary to Nature; but soon foresaw that he would be suffocated by these Motions of Contraction, observing that it rather re-enter'd than advanc'd, when she was seized with Convulsions. She lived, however, in this miserable Condition till ten o' Clock the next Morning, without being delivered.

The

The Patient being deceased, I opened her Body immediately, and found the Child dead. Then I examined the Womb with Respect to its pretended Thickness, and found it to be the third Part of an Inch thick, in that Place to which the *Placenta* is fixed, and only the twelfth Part of an Inch in other Places, conformably to what the best Practitioners, and most curious Observers have related.

I opened this Woman's Head, which I found so infiltrated with Serosity, that the Brain seemed disposed to dissolve, and this was the Cause of those epileptick Fits with which he had been afflicted, and, at length, had deprived her of Life.



OBSERV. CII.

Upon a very considerable Fracture of the Skull.

THE fourteenth of January, 1693, a Water-Porter, 40 Years of Age, was brought to *Hotel Dieu*, who had been wounded upon the Head by the Fall of a Tile from an House, which had fractured both parietal Bones into four large Pieces; and this Fracture, extending beyond the Coronal, Sagittal and Lambdoidal Suture, reached on one Side to the Middle of the Coronal Bone, and on the other upon the Occipital to the large Foramen of the *Medulla Spinalis*; moreover, the Fragments of the Bones, rising in an Arch upon the Surface of the Occipital, formed that kind of Fracture called by the Greeks *καμαρόσις*, and a
Portion

Portion of the right Parietal, three fingers Breadth, was separated from the whole.

The Trepan was performed by raising several Splinters of Bone, by which Means we discovered a very considerable Extravasation of Blood between the *Cranium* and *Dura Mater*. The Patient lived in this Condition six Days, having his Senses and Judgment perfectly sound, without Delirium or any other Symptom excepting a slight Drowsiness. I opened his Head, and found no other Disorder under the Skull, than an Expansion of purulent Matter, in the Anfractuosities of the Brain. I relate this Observation, only because it is very rare, that so considerable a Fracture should happen to the Skull without affecting the principal Faculties.



OBSERV. CIII.

Upon a very particular Lithotomy.

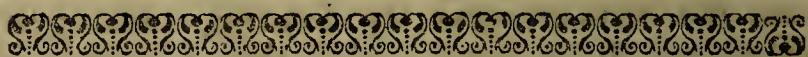
THE Twenty-ninth of *October*, 1696, having fixed upon a Day to cut a Lad for the Stone; when I had prepared my Dressings, and placed my Patient in a proper Situation, made my Ligatures, and posted my Assistants, I made an Incision in *Perinæo* proportioned to the Age of the Patient, and the Magnitude of the extraneous Body, as near as I could judge of it by my Probe. Then I introduced my Forceps into the Bladder, and laying hold of the Stone, whilst my Forceps did not appear too open, I thought

to have extracted it easily by the Aperture I had made ; but could not foresee that I had laid hold of it in such a Manner as opposed the Extraction ; that it had two projecting Points at the external Extremity, which so crossed the opening I had made, that I might sooner have torn away the Bladder than extracted the Stone in that Situation. And, in Truth, I used my best Endeavours to succeed, but in vain, the Force necessary being so very considerable, that my Forceps bent, which accidentally occasioned the Success of the Operation and the Safety of the Patient.

In effect, this Accident happening to my Instrument, I was obliged to introduce my Button into the Bladder upon my Forceps, pressing the extraneous Body back again ; then I introduced another pair of Forceps upon the Crest of my Button, and conducting it into the Bladder, I embraced the Stone in such a Manner, the second Time, that these two Points were lodged between the Branches of my Instrument, by which means I easily extracted the extraneous Body, and the Patient, being dressed according to the common Method, recovered in three Weeks, without any Inconveniency remaining, having seen him at Work in his Father's House three Years after.

Upon the Whole, if the Singularity of that Circumstance, which at first opposed the Success of the Operation here mentioned, can be of any Advantage toward the Instruction of those who begin to practice Lithotomy, by teaching them that they should not always insist upon the Extraction of the Stone, when they imagine it well engaged between the Branches of the Forceps, I say, if that Singularity can instruct them how to act upon the like Occasion, it will be a farther Satisfaction

tisfaction to them, if my Health should permit me to communicate many other Facts attended with extraordinary Circumstances, and which raised such Obstacles as I could with Difficulty surmount, during the Space of 20 Years that I performed this important Operation upon above seven Hundred Patients both at *Hotel Dieu*, in the City, and in the Country, besides the Remarks I may have made upon above two thousand Operations I have seen performed by other Lithotomists at the Hospital and in other Places; being always as curious to see the Dexterity of others in this Operation as to perform it my self.



OBSERV. CIV.

Upon a Fistulous Abscess at the great Canthus of the Eye.

IN the Month of *May*, 1696, I was sent for by a Lady to examine a Tumour she had upon the great *Canthus* of the left Eye, attended with a considerable Inflammation.

After I had remarked in this Tumour all the Symptoms of an Abscess tending to impostumate, I applied a maturing Medicine, which brought it to Suppuration in three Days, and it burst of its own accord, the Patient not permitting me to open it with a Lancet. Then, I probed the Ulcer, and finding the *Os Unguis* discovered, I proposed the Operation for the *Fistula Lachrymalis*, which she objected against, having
been

been told, that it could not be performed without the Application of Fire.

Nevertheless, as she placed a thorough Confidence in me, having assured her of a Cure without making Use of Fire, she resolved to submit to all I should think necessary towards a Cure. The Day being fixed for the Operation, I began by dilating the Orifice of the fistulous Ulcer, and then pierced the *Os Unguis* with an Instrument whose Extremity was in a triangular Form; and afterwards dressed the Fistula, by introducing a small hard Dossil in Form of a Tent, and tied with a bit of Thread, into the Hole I had made in the Bone; and then filled the Ulcer with Dossils armed with an Anodyne Medicine, and a Plaister over it, Compresses placed upon the Eye dipped in a proper Defensive, with an Handkerchief over all to serve for a Bandage.

During the Course of treating this Fistula, I sometimes used the *Troch. de Minio*, to consume the Callosities and bad Flesh that was generated at the Bottom, and prepared Sponge to keep the external Orifice open, which would otherwise have been closed before the Exfoliation of the Bones, that did not happen till a Month after the Operation; and when the Exfoliation was compleated, I continued to dress the Patient above two Months after, till the Ulcer being perfectly mundified and cicatrised, the Fistula healed without the least weeping of Tears, or any other Inconveniency.

This Method of piercing the *Os Unguis*, is less cruel than that of the actual Cautery, the sole Idea whereof strikes a Terror into the Patient, who is to undergo the Operation; but Care should be taken, during the Treatment, to prevent the
Hole

Hole from closing, till after the Exfoliation of the Circumference, because this would render the Attempt fruitless, the Tears not finding a Passage thro' the Nose, which is the only Benefit to be reaped from this Operation.



OBSERV. CV.

Upon a Fistula in Ano.

I Was called, the 17th of Jan. 1696, in Consultation with Mr. *Tursan*, Master Surgeon, and another Surgeon of the Army, upon a Fistula in *Ano*, complicated with a *Lues Venerea*, which declared itself by Pustules about the Fundament and an Eruption over the whole Body.

We agreed that it was necessary to prepare him for the Operation, which was in haste, by Bleeding and Purging, and a proper Regimen, and that, during the Management of the Fistula, he should take proper Medicines to conquer the venereal Infection; which would otherwise prove an infallible Obstacle to the Cure.

When necessary Preparations had been made, I cut the Fistula in Presence of these two Gentlemen, and from the very first Day the Wound furnished so laudable a Matter, that it seemed to appear in a speedy Way of Healing.

This, however, did not prevent us from prosecuting the Resolution we had taken, of conquering the venereal Infection; and therefore prescribed 15 Grains of *Merc. Dulc.* mixed with *Cons. Ros.*

to be taken every Morning, drinking an Infusion of *Senna* upon it, in order to precipitate the Mercury, and that he should use the *Decoët. Lign.* for common Drink.

These Remedies produced a good Effect, and the *Pustules* disappeared, the Eruption languished, and the Wound was in an happy Way of healing a Month or five Weeks after the Operation; at which Time, being sent for to perform the Operation for the Stone at *Chartres*, he was seized with a violent Pain on the left Side, accompanied with a Difficulty in Respiration, which obliged those, to whose Care I had recommended him in my Absence, to bleed him three or four Times in a short Space.

But these Symptoms happened only by the Errors committed in his Regimen, according to my own Knowledge, the Patient being ingenuous enough to deceive himself, by the Faints he made to make be believe, that he had been strictly conformable to the Regimen we had prescribed; altho' he took all imaginable Liberties at the same Time. The Bleedings rendered his Respiration more easy and free, but a fixed Pain remained under his Breast, that, in the End, produced an external Tumour, which I took to be a certain Sign of an Abscess formed between the fifth and sixth of the true Ribs.

After the Use of emollient Cataplasms and gummy Plaisters, the Tumour being ready to open, the Patient was seized with a Spitting of purulent Matter, in so great an Abundance, that the Tumour disappeared; and this Spitting continuing for a considerable Time, the Patient fell into such an Atrophy, that he was a mere Skeleton.

The Ulcer was in good Condition notwithstanding, and the remaining Part of the Cicatrice to be formed, was only retarded by a Defect of the natural Balsam, the Source whereof was exhausted. Perceiving him in this Condition, I advised him to go into the Country, and drink Asses Milk. He took my Advice, and went into the Country accordingly. The Change of Air proved so beneficial to him, that he rather studied to please his Appetite than to conform to the Regimen I had prescribed. His Ulcer cicatrised soon after, he grew fat, and his Health was nearly established when I saw him the 9th of *October* in the same Year, and found him disposed to return incessantly to *Pau*, which was the Place of his Residence; from whence I advised him to go and drink the *Barrege* Waters in the Spring, which he afterwards did, as he since informed me at *Paris*, and now enjoys a good State of Health.



OBSERV. CVI.

Upon an ill Conformation of the Finger Index.

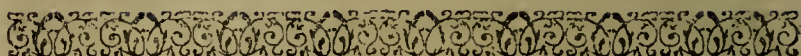
A Girl twelve or thirteen Years of Age came to *Hotel Dieu*, in the Month of *March*, 1699, to have the Forefinger of her right Hand amputated, the ill Conformation whereof, rendered the whole Hand impotent and inactive. This Default consisted in an *Exostosis*, that extended from the first *Phalanx* of that Finger to the last, in such Manner, that the Bone of the first *Phalanx* was
three

three Fingers Breadth, the second two, and the third an Inch broad. This enormous Bigness had its Basis at the Joint of the *Metacarpus*, and terminated at the End of the Finger, where there was no Nail, but only a small brown Spot, a little depressed, in the Place where it should have been.

This Deformity made the Finger resemble a Flounder, the Skin on the outside being of a brownish red Colour, scattered over with black Spots, and of the natural Colour of the Hand on the Inside, the whole Finger being flat from one Extremity to the other.

The incommodious Weight of her Hand, which she was obliged to carry in a Sling, made her resolve upon having that burthensome Extremity amputated; but when she was prepared for the Operation by common Medicines, as Necessity required, she said, that she would first consult her Father, who being sent for at a great Distance, chose rather to take his Daughter with him, than to suffer that uselefs Extremity to be cut off, and this from a tender Affection, which he could not justify with any good Reason, since the Success of the Operation being almost indubitable, his Daughter might have helped her self with this Hand in Time, whereas it was absolutely uselefs whilst the Deformity subsisted.





OBSERV. CVII.

Upon a compound Fracture of the Nose.

THE Twelfth of *March*, 1692, a young Man came to *Hotel Dieu*, to be dressed of a Wound upon his Nose, accompanied with a Fracture, and Depression of the two Bones that form the Arch, insomuch that the lateral Parts of the Nose, where the Bones are articulated with those of the superior Jaw, were more elevated than the anterior; and these Bones were so very loose on both Sides, that I could have easily extracted them with my Forceps.

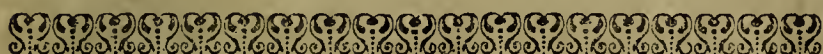
However, I had no Thought of proceeding in this Manner, having a Regard to the Deformity that must ensue, and, instead thereof, raised the depressed Bones by Means of a Dilatatory introduced into each Nostril; then pressing upon the Bones on the outside with my Fingers, I reduced them to their natural Order.

I supported this Structure on the inside the Nostrils, by thrusting two Canula's up them, covered with fine Linnen, and armed with *Linim. Arcæi*, dressing the external Wounds with Pledgets covered with the same Liniment, that were supported by a very adhesive Plaister, to supply the Defect of a Bandage, which is of little Service upon this Part. The Bones were fastened in a Fortnight, and the Patient perfectly cured in the Space of a Month, without the least Deformity remaining.

R E M A R K.

R E M A R K.

This Fact may instruct young Surgeons, not to look upon all pieces of loose Bones as extraneous and useless Bodies, especially upon the Face, where the Surgeon's principal View is to prevent Deformity as much as possible.



O B S E R V. CVIII.

Upon a very singular Lithotomy.

IN the Beginning of *May*, 1695, I was called in Consultation by my Colleague Mr. *Du Chêne*, Master Surgeon, and upon hearing the Patient's Complaint, we had no Difficulty in concluding that he had a Stone in the Bladder, all the Symptoms of it being very distinguishable. Nevertheless, to be fully convinced by the only Mark that leaves no Doubt, I probed him, and finding the Resistance of an hard Body at the End of my Algaly, I desired my Colleague to feel it, and fixed upon a Day to perform the Operation, when the Patient had been first prepared by Bleeding, Purging, and a proper Regimen.

The 16th of the same Month, which was the Day fixed upon, we went to *Fontenay*, above the Wood of *Vincennes*, the Place of the Patient's Residence, Messieurs *Devaux*, and *Vaillant*, Doctors in Physick, and my Colleague Mr. *du Chêne*. We

found him disposed to undergo the Operation with Constancy and Resolution, having more than Strength sufficient, and even a strong Constitution of Body, which needs no other Proof, than his being capable to resist all those Accidents he laboured under, which I shall mention in the Sequel.

The Dressing being prepared, and my Patient and Assistants regularly disposed, I made the Incision in *Perinæo*, according to Custom; and then, by Means of the Gorgeret, introduced my Forceps into the Bladder, endeavouring to find the Stone, and lay hold of it, but without Success. Finding, therefore, that all the Attempts I had made for a Quarter of an Hour, did not afford me the Opportunity of laying hold of any extraneous Body, I judged it improper to fatigue the Patient any longer to no Purpose, so that untying him he was put into Bed and the Wound dressed.

The Reflexions first made upon the Success of this Operation by those present were various. The Physicians skilled in Surgery were not over surprised, that the Stone should not be immediately found; because, having seen a great Number of Operations, they knew, by Experience, that the Stone whether single or many, are often engaged at the Bottom of the Bladder, and so well fastened, that the Fibres of that Organ must be relaxed and absolutely undistended during the Suppuration, to make room for them to fall towards the Neck of it, and then they either fall out of themselves, or are soon felt, so that we succeed more easily in the Extraction of them at that Time.

As to Mr. *du Chêne* and my self, who had felt a solid Substance at the End of the Algaly, when
the

the Patient was probed, we did not in the least doubt, but some extraneous Body would at length appear. But the Surgeons of the neighbouring Villages, whose Curiosity had brought them thither, tho' very ignorant of what Regards the Distemper and Operation, having seen no Stone extracted, reported, throughout the Country, that we had performed an useless Operation upon the poor Patient.

I was little affected at their Murmurings, being fully persuaded, that the Event would soon make the Rashness of their Censure appear. In effect, after the second Dressing, two small Stones appeared upon the Pledgets, of the Size and Figure of Pease: Larger afterwards appeared, and some Days after, having introduced my *Button* into the Bladder to make what Discovery I could, I felt more of these small Stones, and extracted ten or twelve; so that, in the Space of six Weeks that the Bladder remained open, 35 or 40 of these small extraneous Bodies were discharged, which would easily crumble in Pieces: These were only small Detachments from a larger Quantity lodged at the Bottom of the Bladder, and did not absolutely appear till the Year following.

Nevertheless, the Discharge of these first Stones did not relieve the Patient, nor prevent his enduring continual Pains in all the urinary Canals, and that Excrement was so sharp, that what he evacuated, either by the *Penis* or the Wound, caused insupportable Smartings, notwithstanding all the softning Medicines used by the Advice of his Physicians consulted at different Times.

The Wound being healed after two Months Dressing, and the Pains still remaining, these tedious Sufferings, which were always attended with a considerable Fever, reduced this poor Gentleman

into so languid a Condition, and the Humours of the Body in general suffered so great an Alteration, that the Autumn following he had a Deposition of Humour upon his right Leg, that occasioned a very large Abscess, which was opened by Mr. *du Chêne*, and so well managed, that he was perfectly cured.

But as the first Cause of his Distemper still remained, the Pains in making Water, and the slow Fever continued likewise to distress him; but he had however one Advantage in his Misfortune, not to want any Assistance necessary, both as to Nourishment, Medicines and Dressing; having a good Surgeon near him, who strictly observed the Prescriptions of the Physicians who visited him some Time, and that of Mr. *du Chêne*, who was obliged to dress him again at the Beginning of the Year following of another Abscess that came upon his right Arm, of which he likewise recovered, notwithstanding the Continuance of the Fever, and the emaciated Condition to which he was reduced.

The prodigious heap of Stones still contained in the Bladder, and which in all Appearance rather increased than diminished, still maintaining the Difficulty in making Water, so tormented the Patient for 16 Months, that not doubting but he had Stones still in the Bladder, Mr. *du Chêne*, and my self, resolved to perform the Operation a second Time; for which Purpose we set out the 31st of *October*, 1696, accompanied with the Physician and Messieurs *le Prevost*, and *le Fevre*, two others of the Fraternity.

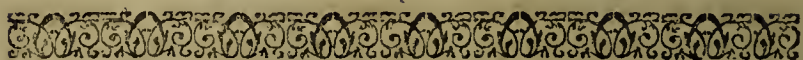
Therefore making a second Incision in *Perinæo*, upon the Cicatrice made the Year before, I passed my Forceps into the Bladder by means of the *Gorgeret*; and had not long probed with my Instrument,

strument, but I felt a large heap of these extraneous Bodies, easy to be crushed in Pieces, between the Branches of my Forceps; and perceiving, that those small Stones had little Solidity, I managed them in such a Manner, that I absolutely extracted all I had laid hold on, which amounted to above four-score Stones connected together by a mucous Matter, the least whereof were as big as Pease, and the largest as big as small Nuts, which were much harder, and composed of several Strata placed one upon the other, being like a Kernel in the Center.

The following Days several were discharged at each Dressing, and when I introduced the Button into the Bladder, I generally found ten or a dozen together, ready to be laid hold on, which I extracted either by Portions or whole, after introducing my Forceps into the Bladder, by Means of the Button; besides abundance of Gravel and Mucus that discharged by the Canula, which I thought proper to leave in the Wound for six Weeks; by Reason that I perceived some small Stones, Gravel, Sanies, or Mucous Matter daily discharged; during which time I am certain there were 300 Stones, greater or less, voided from the Bladder of this Patient.

The Wound was not entirely cicatrised till after three Months; and then the Bladder being entirely freed from the large Heap of extraneous Matter, he began to make Water freely, the Pains abated, and the small Remains of his Fever, which was become almost habitual by the length of his Sufferings, was cured by the Use of the Bark; but he was not restored to perfect Health till the Spring following, and from that time he has
not

not been troubled with the least considerable Inconveniency.



OBSERV. CIX.

Upon a Lithotomy, performed by one called Frere Jaques Beaulieu, Operator for the Stone.

THE 18th of July, 1696, I was sent for to the Abbey *St. Germain des Prez*, with several other Physicians and Surgeons, to examine the Wound of a Benedictine Monk, who had been cut for the Stone by a Lithotomical Operator named *Frere Jaques Beaulieu*. We found the Patient extremely extenuated with a slow Fever, which had not left him since the Operation. The Wound, happening to putrefy as I was informed, was, notwithstanding, florid enough and without Callosity or Tumour around it, but as open as it was the first Day, altho' he had been cut above fifty Days before, and we perceived Urine, mucous Matter, Pus and a gravelly Sediment proceeding from the Wound.

We informed those who asked our Opinion upon his Distemper, that it appeared to us the Bladder was ulcerated, and that, according to the Condition in which we found him, we had Reasons to apprehend he could not recover. Moreover, we advised emollient Injections to be used to the Bladder, moderately deterfive, and prescribed him *Asses Milk* to remedy his slow Fever, and recover him, if possible, from the Atrophy, into
which

which he was fallen. Our Prognostick was not verified, however, till above two Months after, the Patient dying the 21st of *Sept.* following, four Months after the Operation, and yet the Incision was unhealed.

It is to be observed, that this *Frere Jaques Beaulieu* passed for a famous Operator in the Stone, in the Opinion of many, notwithstanding the Discovery of his bad Practice, and that for four or five Reasons. *First*, He operated in a different Manner from other Lithotomists. *Secondly*, He was very bold both in operating and boasting of his Performances. *Thirdly*, Because he seemed to be disinterested. *Fourthly*, Because he assur'd the World, that all his Knowledge in Surgery came by Divine Inspiration; so that his Knowledge having cost him nothing, he was willing to instruct others in his Art without any Gratitude.

Knowing the Foundations upon which the Capacity of this Monk was built, nothing is more easy than to examine whether his pretended Merit was founded upon solid Principles.

First, What ought we to infer, with Regard to his Capacity, from operating in a different Manner from others? Will it be, that he is more able than others? Not at all, unless that Manner of operating must be esteemed best in Surgery, by which the greatest Number of Patients perish; for this is what happened in the Hospitals where his Method was tried. Therefore, the first Reason given for the pretended Capacity of this Operator is none at all.

Ought he to be esteemed a good Operator, and better than others, because of his Boldness and Boasting of his Exploits? We cannot conclude the

the Affirmative of this Proposition ; for altho' Boldness is a good Quality in an Operator, yet this ought to be looked upon as an inferior Talent, which supposes another more essential ; that is, of knowing how to operate by a better Method : And then Boldness is very advantageous in the Performance. But it is very pernicious to operate boldly by a bad Method ; for, if the first is safe, the latter is destructive, such as is that of *Frere Jaques*, since more Patients dye by his, than by the common Method, as the Hospitals can Witness.

With Regard to his Talent of boasting of the Cures he has performed ; this Talent always passed for a Mark of Ignorance in all those who possessed it. But let us suppose it was commendable, to boast of one's good Actions, they ought, at least, to be truly such as they are divulged to be, which was not found in *Frere Jaques* ; since he began, as soon as he came to *Paris*, to publish false Accounts of his Method, boasting to cut without Pain, to cure those he had operated upon in less Time than others, without Fear of a Fistula, or any other Accident. All this was found false in his Manner of operating, since it is much more often attended with a Fistula, and an Hemorrhage, than the common Method ; that his Operation is very painful, and those he has cut, who escape, are generally longer curing than by the Method practised in the Hospitals. Therefore *Frere Jaques* Boastings are mere Delusions ; which, instead of making him pass for an excellent Operator, ought to afford him a contrary Character, if Justice is done him by comparing his Method with the other.

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Can *Frere Jaques* be esteemed a more able Oerator than others, because he makes a shew of Disinterestedness? We make no doubt of the Esteem he deserves in this Point ; but he is not more valuable herein than other Lithotomists, who are as much disinterested as himself to serve the Poor, since all those who operate in the Hospitals do it without any Gratuity ; and there are even very few who refuse their Assistance to all those who can find their own Necessaries, let them be where they will. I must own, that if *Frere Jaques* pretends to extend his Charity to the Rich, he pushes it farther than others, and even beyond what he ought to do ; and should be afraid, that, by an Excess of this Virtue, he should be ranked among those who are blamed in the Gospel for having a Zeal not according to the Spirit of God.

That *Frere Jaques* should be looked upon as something Wonderful, because he wears a Monk's Habit, and appears devout, there is somewhat to be said for and against it. A Monk's Habit has nothing wonderful in itself, so many wear it, that we ought to be accustomed to the Sight of it ; therefore, I think, *Frere Jaques* ought not to appear so wonderful, because he wears the Habit of a Monk. But the Wonder, with Respect to *Frere Jaques* and his Habit, might consist, in that *Frere Jaques*, cloathed in this Manner, is really and actually a Monk, or a Monk in Burlesque. If he is actually such, it is a Sort of Wonder that his Superiors should give him so extravagant a Mission as that, to pass all over *Europe*, from Town to Town, to perform Operations upon both Sexes, whence the genital Parts of both must be continually exposed to his View, the frequent Aspects whereof might expose his Vows of Chastity to as
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severe a Proof as he could withstand. If he is not a Monk, and only wears the Habit, it is still a Wonder that the Ecclesiasticks in Power tolerate such a Disguise, which must consequently scandalise a vast Number of People ; but what is most wonderful in the whole Affair is, that *Frere Jaques* should be esteemed a more excellent Lithotomist than others, because he operates in a Monk's Habit, as if that Habit was capable of giving the Person who wears it more certain Knowledge in Physick and Surgery, than the most famous Universities, reading the best Authors, the Instruction of the best Masters, and a long Practice.

I make no doubt *Frere Jaques* Devotion might draw Multitudes to place a Confidence in him ; they lead all Sorts of people where they please by this Means. But I doubt whether real Devotion can be found in it, with so visible a Prevarication, to which the Practice of Surgery exposes *Frere Jaques* with Regard to his Monkhood, whether it amounts to his being really one, or, by his Disguise, he is not.

That *Frere Jaques* deserves the Character of an excellent Lithotomist, and is far superior to others, it remains only to examine, whether he has obtained his Knowledge in Surgery from a supernatural Cause, such as Divine Inspiration, as he has published to the World.

There being no better Way to judge of a Cause but by the Effect it produces ; therefore, if *Frere Jaques* is conducted and inspired by God himself, even in every thing he undertakes, he ought never to fail of Success ; and in this Case it is, beyond Dispute, that he is not the best Lithotomist in the World, and that there is none comparable to him, not one of them making the
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least Difficulty to acknowledge, that what they know is owing to the Instructions they have received from their Masters, or their own Industry. But, since we are persuaded from so many repeated Experiments, as well at *Hotel Dieu*, as at *la Charité*, that *Frere Jaques* operates with much less Success than other Lithotomists, we have no Reason to think him divinely inspired, unless you would adopt the Manichean Heresy, and say, that he was inspired by a bad Angel.

Upon a strict Examination of the Reasons upon which Mankind have founded their good Opinion of *Frere Jaques*, whom they looked upon as the greatest Lithotomist that ever appeared, I leave those to judge, who will give themselves the Trouble, whether this Prepossession is well grounded, and whether these Reasons are not rather Marks of his Ignorance and Disability than of his Excellency.

In short, with Respect to *Frere Jaques* Offer wheresoever he goes, and even in the *Gazettes* of every Country, that he will instruct young Surgeons, *Gratis*, in his Method of operating for the Stone, it is the Duty of the Magistrates to prevent the Execution of such an Offer, because *Frere Jaques* Method being pernicious, it is for the publick Interest that it should be rather abolished than perpetuated; altho' it is reported, that he has altered his first Method, followed the Advice of the Hospital Surgeons, and uses the same Instruments as other Lithotomists: For every understanding Person would know that he is become an able Operator. *First*, if he retains nothing in his Method different from the common, which is certainly preferable. *Secondly*, could he moderate his Boldness in performing the Operation, because
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it inspires him with a Rashness to push his Instruments with Indiscretion into those Parts with which he is unacquainted, where they occasion irreparable Disorders. *Thirdly*, he must desist from that Prepossession of being the best Lithotomist in the Kingdom, which is utterly false, as well from his operating in a bad Method, as from his Ignorance of those Parts he ought to cut or avoid, and has no Principles of Surgery capable to Remedy those Accidents that may happen to his Patient; besides reckoning that his Presumption is an absolute Obstacle to his Improvement in that Part of Surgery he professes. *Fourthly*, it would be proper that he should operate in the Hospitals, according to the common Method, five or six Years, under the most able Operators, and that these Operators should conduct him in his Operations, point out his Faults, and acquaint him with the Consequences. It is, by this Method, that the most famous Lithotomists in *France* are become compleat Operators, whilst *Frere Jaques*, idolizing his bad Method, intrepid in his Ignorance, obstinate in his Performances, and presumptuous to Excess, will never be any thing more than an Empirick or Quack.





O B S E R V. CX.

Upon the Difficulty attending the Introduction of the Algaly into the Bladder, when it is inflamed.

A Gentleman of a melancholy Disposition, very Sedentary, and fond of Books, had made bloody Urine often, and suffered excessive Pains in all the urinary Passages for a considerable time, from the Kidneys to the *Urethra*; but he was seized on a sudden, the 15th of *Feb.* 1700, with so violent an Inflammation in the Neck of the Bladder, that a Suppression of Urine supervening, he was obliged to be probed.

A very able Surgeon, who was called to his Relief, having successfully probed him twice, could not introduce the Algaly a third time when there was Occasion for it, for which Reason I was called in to see if my Attempts could succeed better. For it is to be observed, that tho' the Introduction of the Algaly into the Bladder requires a certain Dexterity, like other Operations, it is however one of those wherein Chance may contribute, the Success often depending upon a slight Turn of the Hand, for which there are no certain Rules; whence it is said in Bleeding as well as of Catheterisms, of which we are now speaking, that the Dexterity of Surgeons is from daily Practice, and those who are most used to them are convinced of this.

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Be that as it will, I endeavoured to probe him, and so happily pushed my Algaly thro' the Obstacles in the *Urethra*, that it passed into the Bladder, from whence I drew two Quarts of Urine, to the Patient's Relief, and Satisfaction of the Assistants.

But I remarked in thrusting my Probe, that the principal Obstacle being near the Neck of the Bladder, where the Inflammation made a Kind of Seam, it gave such a Check to the End of the Instrument, that all the Force against it with the End of the Probe, served only to occasion a Flux of Blood by the *Urethra*, such as others had already occasioned by endeavouring to force that Obstacle.

Pursuing my Idea, far from pressing violently upon this Part, every time I probed the Patient, when the End of my Probe came near the Part, I drew the Instrument to me, then introducing the Index of my left Hand into the *Anus*, I raised the Extremity of it, and made it pass under the Seam, lowering with my right Hand the Rings of the Algaly, and by means of these contrary Motions, the End of my Instrument passed into the Bladder without much Difficulty, and discharged the Urine without the Loss of a Drop of Blood, when the Excoriations were healed.

During the Course of this Distemper which lasted above ten Months, and obliged me to probe him twice *per* Day, the Urine underwent different Alterations: In the Beginning it was muddy, and much inflamed, in the midst of his Illness very clear and of a good Colour, and towards the End purulent, slimy, ill scented, and loaded with small Particles of putrefied Membranes, which render'd it so thick, that the Canal of my Algaly being obstructed by them, I was obliged to withdraw my
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my Instrument several times out of the Bladder, to unstop the Orifices on each side the Extremity, called the Eyes of the Probe.

The best Expedient I have found in the Practice of Catheterism, to prevent the Holes of the Catheter from being stopped, when there is coagulated Blood in the Bladder, or the Urine very thick, is to fill the Holes with Butter, before it is introduced into the Bladder, that the Slime or Clods of Blood in the *Urethra* may not be immediately engaged in the Eyes of the Probe, by passing into the Canal; and when the Butter comes to melt, soon after its Introduction into the Bladder, by the Heat of the Part, the Urine flows easily out thro' the Openings.

This Expedient has succeeded in many Occasions; but I remember it was once particularly useful: Being called to Mr. *Dubamel* of the Academy of Sciences, whose Urine another Surgeon had endeavoured to discharge by the Probe without Success; but being certain that I had introduced my Probe into the Bladder, and perceiving no Urine to appear, I withdrew it, judging that the Eyes of it were stopped, which had actually happened by some coagulated Blood, with which the former Surgeon had filled the *Urethra*. I unstopped the Eyes of my Instrument and filled them with a little Butter, then re-introducing it, the Urine was not instantly discharged, but in a short Time flowed out in Abundance, when the Butter was dissolved by the Heat of the Parts.

R E M A R K S.

I believe it will not be useless to young Surgeons, if we observe in this Place, that in Suppressions of

Urine of a long Continuance, when the Patient has been probed several Days together, a small Quantity of Urine begins to pass thro' the *Urethra*, without the Assistance of the Probe, tho' a little at a Time, and that very painful to the Patient. At this Time, instead of following the general Maxim of Surgeons, which is not to Probe the Patient any more, but to suffer him to discharge his Urine a little at a Time, and endeavouring to cool the Habit of Body by a slender and moistening Diet, by Clysters, Bleedings, Emulsions, oily Potions and other Remedies suitable to the Occasion, whilst the Inflammation strongly subsists: Then, I say, when the most violent Symptoms are abated, instead of insisting upon the Continuation of these Medicines, with a View to exempt the Patient from being probed; I esteem it much better, and am persuaded of it from several Experiments, that it is better to continue the Use of the Algaly longer, till the Muscle of the Bladder is restored to its natural Spring, and recovered a little after so severe a Regimen; this for several Reasons.

First, The Patient recovering a little Strength by the moderate Use of Wine, and nourishing Food, the Muscles of the Bladder, and all the Organs, serving for the Expulsion of the Urine, sooner resume their natural Vigour.

Secondly, You save the Patient abundance of Pain and Uneasiness, that he is obliged to suffer by voiding his Urine at different Times.

Thirdly, The Course of the Distemper is shortened by this Means, and the Patient sooner re-established; whilst instead of this, by prosecuting a strict Regimen for a considerable Time, and cooling
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ing Medicines, he remains long after in a languishing Condition.

In short, it is with a View of relieving those Patients who are Subject to Suppressions of Urine, that I give this Advice to young Surgeons who practice Catheretism; which is, to teach those who are troubled with this Misfortune, and are capable of probing themselves, as soon as they find a slender Disorder, rather than suffer tedious Irritations, which the Sharpness and Heat of Urine occasions to the Fibres of the Bladder, that seldom fails of creating a convulsive Fever, and a Weakness of that Organ, when they have frequent Returns: Whilst, when the Urine is not suffered to lodge in the Bladder, that Excrement is easily softened by the Use of cooling Medicines, and those Salts which have not Time to exalt themselves much, are not so capable of injuring the Organ by the Sharpness of their Points.

Amidst the vast Number of Examples from the Success of this Advice, which I have given to many of these Sort of Patients, I shall only give you the History of one.

This Patient being subject to a Difficulty and Suppression of Urine, he had made use of all Medicines that could be imagined for his Relief, by the Advice of several Physicians. I was desired to see him in one of these Suppressions, in the Month of *December*, 1698, for which Mr. *Collot*, an eminent Lithotomist, probed him every Day. After this Suppression was abated by Bathing, by a proper Regimen and common Medicines, I advised him to learn to probe himself; insomuch, that from that Time, as soon as he perceives the least Difficulty in making Water, having always an Algaly by him, he probes himself with the

greatest Facility. Since he has prosecuted this Method, he follows his Employment better than he did before, and feels no more of those Suppressions, with which he was formerly afflicted.

We may farther propose to those who have not Courage enough to probe themselves, another Method more easy than the former, to assist them in the Difficulty of making Urine; which is, to introduce a flexible *Bougie*, of a proper Thickness, thro' the *Urethra* into the Bladder, as soon as the least Difficulty of making Water happens, that the Urine may have a free Passage before the Inflammation is entirely formed.

I know a certain Person very subject to this Suppression of Urine, occasioned by a *Flatus* in the *Urethra* after several *Gonorrhœas*, who has made use of this Method six or seven Years past, when he finds the least Difficulty in making Water; and from that Time, tho' he observes no Regimen, frequently makes Debauches of all Kinds, and Rides; he has been very little troubled with those Suppressions, which perpetually tormented him before he put this in Practice.





O B S E R V. CXI.

Upon a particular Dropsy, communicated by Mr. Poncy, Junior, sworn Surgeon at Paris, where I was once present at the Operation.

ABOUT 15 Months ago, a certain Girl was attacked with a Dropsy of an extraordinary Nature, as you will see in the Sequel, without any sensible Increase; when, at the End of two Months, the Tumour of her Belly augmented so prodigiously, that Mr. *Vernage*, Doctor in Physick, and Mr. *Bessiere*, the Surgeon, being consulted at the same Time with my self, for the Relief of the Patient, we unanimously agreed, that the *Paracenthesis* was the most speedy and efficacious, in the Danger she was in of being suffocated; her Strength, at the same Time, being sufficient to undergo the Operation.

Things being thus resolved upon, I made a Puncture on the left Side the second of *July*, 1699, and drew out 13 Quarts of a white thickish Liquor resembling Milk, not offensive to the Nose, but smelling like Milk between sweet and sour, and a little insipid, and saltish to the Taste.

The six first Quarts were very white and in every Respect the same, passing easily thro' the *Canula*, the Liquor appearing very frothy in the Vessel which received it. The seven other Quarts were evacuated with more Difficulty, and to facilitate

the Discharge of it I was obliged to thrust my Probe into the *Abdomen*, beyond the End of the *Canula*, to remove a Sort of Cream, that floated upon the Liquor, and stopped the Canal of the Instrument in Part, not suffering the Liquor to pass freely. Every Time I withdrew the Probe from the *Abdomen*, I found it loaded with a thick white Matter, resembling the Cream upon Milk. The two last Quarts were mixed with Particles of this Cream, which was discharged with the Liquor, and easily distinguished as it came out.

The Cream upon the Liquor, which was kept in a Vessel containing 13 Quarts, was a Finger's Breadth thick in the Evening, and a little of it being kept in a Phial five Days remained unaltered: After that, a very thick, greasy Substance appeared upon it like Butter, but something whiter.

This Remark having been made upon all the Liquor evacuated at different Times, gave us Room to believe, it was nothing else but Chyle dissolved in a large Quantity of Lympha, that was extravasated in the Cavity of the *Abdomen*, by the Rupture of some Lacteal Vessels of the Mesentery.

Tuesday the 14th of *July* following, the Tumour of the Belly coming to the same Magnitude, I made a second Puncture on the right Side, by which I discharged 13 Quarts more of this white Liquor, but less loaded with Cream than the former.

Monday the 27th of the same Month, I made a third Puncture on the left Side, and drew away 15 Quarts of the same Liquor, but less loaded with Cream than the two first Times.

Saturday the eighth of *August* following, by a fresh Puncture, I discharged 13 Quarts of a Liquor like that evacuated the third Time.

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Thursday the 20th of the same Month, a fifth Puncture afforded 14 Quarts of the same; and on *Saturday* the 29th, the sixth Puncture twelve Quarts of the same Consistence were evacuated, but had a little of the Colour and Smell of Saffron, which the Patient had taken a few Days before; these three Punctures were alternately made on the right and left Side, and likewise the following.

Monday the 7th of *September*, the Patient was so oppressed, that I was obliged to perform the Operation at ten o'Clock at Night, taking away thirteen Quarts of the same Liquor, upon which it is necessary to observe, that the large Evacuations by these seven Punctures, had not in the least weakened the Patient, since the Day following, the 8th of *September*, she went to Prayers on Foot to the *Capuchines*.

Wednesday, *September* the 16th, I drew away 12 Quarts of Liquor by an eighth Puncture, and 13 the 28th of the same Month.

The 7th of *October* following, I discharged 14 Quarts. The 15th of the same Month 15 Quarts, the 23d 16, and 15 more the 31st. The Liquor evacuated by these four Punctures, did not seem different from the rest, only that of the 7th of *October* had a little Scent of Cellery, and that of the 23d was less salt than the preceding.

During the Course of *November* following, I made three Punctures more, viz. one on the 9th, by which I evacuated 15 Quarts of Liquor, 16 the 17th, and 16 the 27th.

The 7th of *December* following, I drew off 17 Quarts of the same Liquor, less salt than that in the preceding Month. But, it must be here observed, that the Patient had a good Appetite till the

the 16th Puncture, had regular Dejections, and discharged Plenty of Urine, and tho' she had a slow Fever continually, yet she seemed to be accustomed to it.

Monday the 21st of *December*, I evacuated 14 Quarts more of the same Liquor by a 17th Puncture. Some Days after, the Patient being purged with *Jalap* and *Gutta Gamba*, had very plentiful Dejections of a Matter resembling boiled Cream, and tho' the Operation was easy, the Fever increased, and her Appetite began to diminish, attended with a *Diarrhœa*, which prevented the Tumefaction of the Belly so soon as usual.

The 9th of *January*, 1700, I discharged 17 Quarts more by a fresh Puncture, less white and thick, but sweeter than what was evacuated the two last Times. The 21st following, I drew away 13 Quarts, which was still sweeter and more limpid than the former.

After this 19th Paracenthesis, the Patient, who was already very much extenuated since the Aggravation of the Fever, was more so by the Continuance of the *Diarrhœa* and the same Symptom.

The 15th of *February* following, the Tumefaction of the Belly, and Difficulty in Breathing were so excessive, that several Surgeons who were present, thinking her ready to expire, thought she had not Strength sufficient to undergo another Puncture, and would absolutely have opposed it, had not I assured them that I had performed it before, when she was in the same Condition, and that she was instantly relieved. Upon which, not hesitating to reiterate so necessary a Relief, I had no sooner drawn 12 Quarts of Liquor from her, by a fresh Puncture, but she breathed freely, tho' the Fever and *Diarrhœa* continued.

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The 26th of the same Month, I made the 22d and last Puncture, discharging eight Quarts of a white greenish Liquor, moderately thick and ill scented. It will not be useless to observe, that if the first strong Purge produced bad Symptoms, as I mentioned before, half a Drachm of *Mechoacana* she had taken the Day before the last Puncture, and had worked considerably, caused such an Alteration in the Matter that was of an ill Presage, since she died the 4th of *March* following, being 19 Years of Age.

R E M A R K S.

A Dropsy of so particular a Kind as this, as well from the Nature of the Liquor evacuated, which was Chilous, as from the Quantity, amounting to 289 *French* Pints, not failing to make a great Noise at *Paris*, having no such Instance in Medicine before ; at most of the Punctures I made, several Physicians and Surgeons were present, who were willing to have Ocular Demonstration of the Fact, as well as several Persons of Distinction, who came out of Curiosity from all Parts. As to myself, being willing to be satisfied from whence all this Lacteous Liquid proceeded, and the ill Scent of that evacuated by the last Puncture, I thought it improper to defer opening the Body till the next Day ; so that I performed it soon after the Patient's Decease, in Presence of Messrs. *du Vernage*, *Leaulté* and *du Chêne*.

Being assembled together, we first observed the Leanness of the whole Body, and in opening the Teguments of the Abdomen, I remarked, that the common and proper taken together were not above the third Part of an Inch thick to the *Peritonæum*.

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This last Tegument being opened, we perceived that the Parts first presenting themselves were of a Natural Colour, tho' they had a very bad Odour.

The Epiploon was so much dissolved, that there were only the Vestigia of it remaining, at the Place of its Adhesion to the Stomach and Pancreas. We found upon the Surface of the Intestines and in their Anfractuosities, a Quantity of white creamy Filaments, sufficiently compact to bear pulling, and tenacious enough to have a slender Adhesion to the Parts. These Lacteous Concretions were most abundant at the Bottom of the *Abdomen*, towards the Center of the Mesentery, in the *Hypogastrium*, and towards the Groins, more than in other Places.

We absorbed, with Sponges, about two Pints of Liquor, more white and milky than what I had drawn out by the three last Punctures, which filled the whole *Hypogastrium* and the neighbouring Parts. The Stomach and Intestinal Canal were so tumefied with Wind, and the præternatural Bigness of the Mesentery raised them so much above the other *Viscera* contained in the Cavity, that none were perceptible, even the Liver which was deeply lodged under the *Diaphragma* and so much flatten'd and extended in Bulk, that a Portion of its small Lobe was firmly adherent to the Spleen, Stomach, and *Pancreas*, and, by its *Gibbous* Part, to the *Diaphragma*, that it could not be separated without tearing, and was of a blackish Colour. The Gall Bladder was quite withered, and absolutely empty of that Liquor it generally contains.

Obstructed Glands were easily perceived in the Texture of the Membrane covering the Liver, the largest whereof were of the Bigness of Pease. Those Glands unnaturally perceptible in the *Peritoneum*

tonæum, altho' a Part of it were more distinguishable than any other Part covered by its Membrane, and even some of them were larger than my Thumb, in different Parts of the Intestinal Canal, as well as upon the Spleen, which in other Respects was found, and at the Bottom of the *Hypogastrium*, towards the Bladder, where they resembled the Miliary Glands scattered innumeraibly upon a Piece of Linnen.

The Progress of the Iliack Vessels to the right and left were covered with Glandular Heaps, as large as Pullets Eggs, besides others as big as Pigeons Eggs. Upon opening these Glands, a very white and thick Matter was discharged resembling boiled Cream, which, mixed with Water, formed a Liquor as white and thick as that I had discharged by the first Punctures.

When we had examined these Parts, we were willing to be satisfied from whence all this Liquor proceeded, which had been drawn from the Patient. And since the extraordinary Magnitude of the Mesentery gave us Reason to imagine the Fountain of it to be in that Part, we were willing to be convinced, whether the Intestines had no Share in it. To this End we made the proper Ligatures, and injected warm Water into the Intestinal Canal; to see whether any Part of it would come out, which did not happen.

From thence we proceeded to the Examination of the Intestinal Canal, and began at the *Pylorus*, which we found fixed to the Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, Mesentery and Epiploon, and even to some Circumvolutions of the large and small Intestines. We traced it for ten or fifteen Inches, without finding any Thing extraordinary; but observed, at the Beginning of the *Jejunum*, a Sort of Membranous Bag, covered with those creamy Filaments before-

forementioned, which we found, after inadvertently opening it, full of a white milky Liquor, of which we collected two Spoonfuls.

This Liquor being well absorbed by Sponges, we perceived at the Bottom of the Bag, in that Place where the *Jejunum* is fastened to the Mesentery, a round fistulous Hole, into which we easily introduced a Probe, that penetrated, without the least Force, a full Inch into the Glandulous Part of it, which was very hard and much tumefied; but without any Injury to the Intestine. It was with Difficulty, that this extraordinary Tumour of the Mesentery could be embraced with one Hand, and protuberated rather on the right Side than the left.

Then I introduced a Probe into the Fistula, with which I dilated it, and made myself Room to push it to the *Diaphragma*, without injuring any other Part; then I opened, in that Glandular Substance, a Sort of Canal resembling a writing Quill, which seemed very even in the Middle, and as if it was covered by a Membrane.

By continuing the Examination of this Canal, I discovered Sinusses to the right and left; I likewise dilated those, that seemed to have been formed in the Body of the Mesentery itself, which was grown so very large by the Obstruction of its Glands, that it seemed to have degenerated into a Schirre, and the Matter contained in these Glands resembled that contained in those of the *Peritonæum*.

To prosecute our Enquiry still farther, we separated the *Diaphragma* from the Spine, at the Entrance into the *Thorax*, and observed, by tracing the *Ductus Thoracicus*, two Glands as large as Beans, longer than they were broad, very white and flat, containing a curdled Matter; the left was
half

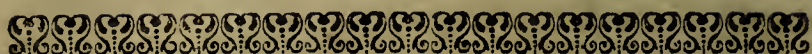
half as big again as the right, and about half the Length of my little Finger.

Still following the *Ductus Thoracicus* along the Spine, we observed several Glands one above the other, strung together like Beads, and full of the same curdled Matter; and we observed the like Appearance even to the left Clavicula, and towards the Subclavian; where we found a long flat Gland, as thick as my little Finger, filled with the same Kind of Substance.

The other Parts of the *Abdomen*, and those of the *Peritonæum* were no otherwise damaged than by a general Decay, which marked the gradual Consumption of the whole Body, by the Length of the Disease, and was the Occasion of her Death.

Upon the whole, I believe that I may venture to say, without being accused of carrying my Reflections farther than a Surgeon ought, upon the Disorders observed in opening this Body, that the Distemper, I have given you a succinct Account of, was a complicated Dropsy, whose Rise was owing to Obstructions both in the Vessels and Glands serving for Filtration to the Chyliferous Duct, and to the Glands and Canals appointed for the Distribution of the Lympha over the whole Body.





OBSERV. CXII.

Upon opening a Body, at which I was present, wherein several of the Viscera and large Vessels were found transposed from the right Side to the left. This true and faithful Account was communicated to me by Mr. Morand, Master-Surgeon and Surgeon-Major of the Royal Hospital of Invalids, who opened the Body.

AN Italian Soldier aged 70 Years, dying the 23d of October, 1688, at the Royal Hospital of Invalids, I opened his Body in Presence of Messrs. du Pare and Saviard, and several other Surgeons.

I began this Operation by the Dissection of the common Teguments, and having raised them, I discovered the Duplication of the *Peritonæum*, where I found the Umbilical Vein extended along the *Linea Alba*, which, instead of turning afterwards on the right Side to enter into the Fissure of the Liver, on the contrary, tended towards the Left, where the Liver was actually placed, and the Spleen on the right Side, contrary to the Order of Nature.

The large Lobe of the Liver entirely possessed the left *Hypochondrium*, and the Fissure pointed towards the back Part of the *Cartilago Xiphoides*; the small Lobe occupying a Part of the Epigastrick Region, and declining to the right *Hypochondrium*.

Then

Then I opened the *Thorax*, where I observed, that the *Oesophagus* entered on the right Side, and passed before the *Aorta*, then descending and sliding along the same Side, it pierced the *Diaphragma* in that Part, and, when it had traversed it, proceeded between the Liver and the Spleen to enter into the *Abdomen*.

The Bottom of the Stomach, following the same Course, was situated on the right Side between the Liver and Spleen; the *Pylorus* and the Intestine *Duodenum* were found under the Liver; and this Intestine passing under the superior Mesenterick Vein and Artery, then taking its winding, passed on the right Side, towards the *Regio Lumbaris*, and formed the *Jejunum*.

All the small Guts had likewise changed their Situation, the *Cæcum* and Beginning of the *Colon* were placed in the *Regio Iliaca Sinistra*, and the Turn of this last Intestine passed as usual, but from Left to Right under the Extremity of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen, descending afterwards into the *Regio Iliaca dextra* to produce the *Rectum*.

The same Transposition was in the Kidneys, and in the Parts of Generation; for the right Kidney being found on the left Side, and the left on the right Side, we saw the right Spermatick Vein proceeding from the Emulgent, and the left Spermatick Vein from the Trunk of the *Cava*, contrary to their natural Order.

Moreover, the Kidney on the right Side was higher than that on the left, and the two Ureters proceeded from the right Kidney, one from the common Pelvis, and the other from the inferior Part.

The *Capsulæ Atrabiles* had likewise passed from one Side to the other, which I knew by the
S Veins;

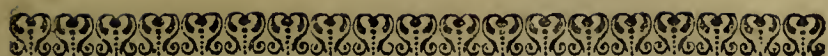
Veins; the left *Capsula* receiving its Branch from the Trunk of the *Cava*, and the Right from the Emulgent.

The Heart it self had a Share in this Transposition, the Basis of it being situated in the Middle of the *Thorax*, but its Cone inclining to the right Side, so that the right Ventricle pointed to the left Side of the *Thorax*, and the *Vena Cava*, which proceeded from the same Side, produced two Trunks as usual, the inferior pierced the *Diaphragma* on the left Side, then entring into the *Abdomen*, it slid along the left Side of the *Vertebræ*, and the Pulmonary Artery came out from this Ventricle, passing on the right Side, and dividing there into two Branches according to Custom.

The Trunk of the *Aorta* proceeding from the left Ventricle, and being found on the right Side of the *Thorax*, was bent towards that Side, contrary to its natural State; then piercing the *Diaphragma* on the right Side, and descending to the *Os sacrum*, it still possessed the right Side of the Body of the *Veriebræ*.

In short, the Vein *Azygos* was found on the right Side of the Body of the *Vertebræ*; so that the Distribution of the Vessels underwent a Change conformable to that of the *Viscera*.



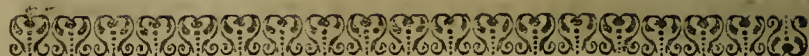


O B S E R V. CXIII.

Upon a Wound with a Sword, that pierced the Heart.

A Man 26 Years of Age, was brought to *Hotel Dieu* in the Month of *July*, 1688, wounded in the *Thorax* by a Sword, which penetrated on the right Side, between the third and fourth of the true Ribs. This Wound was dilated upwards and downwards, and, as he was very weak, they resolved not to make the Operation for the *Empyema*, tho' he had a great Difficulty in Respiration, because they imagined he would expire every Moment, nevertheless he lived four or five Days after his Wound.

Being dead, I opened his Body in Presence of several Surgeons, who were all surpris'd as well as my self; when, upon Examination, we found, that the Heart had been pierced thro', the Thrust having pass'd from the right Ventricle into the left across the *Septum Medium*; by which Means the Blood had fill'd the Cavity of the *Thorax*, so that the Patient had not lived those 4 or 5 Days but on Account of some Clods of coagulated Blood, that had stopp'd the Mouths of the Wounds in the Ventricles, which is a Singularity worth remarking; but this ought not to be depend'd upon in a parallel Case, it being the mere Effect of Chance.



OBSERV. CXIV.

Upon a fatal Labour, occasioned by the bad Conformation of the Woman's Body who was exposed to it.

IN the Year 1697, a young Woman, aged 27, whose Body was no more than three Feet high on Account of a Curvature of the Spine, which had prevented the other Parts from acquiring their natural Dimensions, came to *Hotel Dieu* to be delivered, being pregnant by a Lad of her Father's. The Time of her Labour being come, the Narrowness of the Passages prevented the Delivery of the Child, and she died, desiring, in the Midst of her Pains, that the Lad who had made her Pregnant might not suffer, saying, it was no Crime of his, that she alone was culpable, having pressed him to conform to her Desires, for which she was justly punished.





O B S E R V. CXV.

Upon an Empyema.

MR. d'Autebrune, Doctor in Physick, of the Faculty of *Montpellier*, with whom I was acquainted, at the Time he made some Experiments in the Hospital for the Cure of Fevers, wrote to me the 28th of *December*, 1700, desiring I would immediately come to *St. Leger*, where he had been ill of a Dropsy in the *Thorax*, for three Months, which putting him in perpetual Danger of being suffocated, obliged him to prescribe the Operation for the *Empyema* to himself.

I came to him the next Day towards the Evening, and having carefully examined him, besides the Extenuation of his Body, and the Fever, I found the Signs of a confirmed *Empyema*, by the Pain and Heat on the Side affected, the Difficulty in Respiration, and a sensible Fluctuation of the expanded Matter.

And tho' he was very weak, we both concluded upon the Operation, not with the Hopes of curing him, but affording some Relief during the Time he had to live, principally as to his Respiration, which gave him insupportable Pains.

What troubled him more, according to the Opinion he had of his Distemper, was a Tumour of the Bigness of a penny Loaf, which appeared under, and a little on one Side the *Cartilago Xiphoides*; the Tumour seeming to promise a Col-

lection of Pus under the *Diaphragma*. Upon this, I told him we must perform the Operation, which was sufficiently indicated by the Signs of the Expansion of Matter, and might afford us room to judge better afterward of the Cause of that Tumour.

My Prognostick proved just ; for the next Day, when I had opened the *Thorax* on the right Side, where the Abscess was, in the most dependent Part, as it is always practised in parallel Cases, two Quarts of Matter being discharged from thence, the Tumour disappeared, and we found that it was only occasioned by this Quantity of Matter, the Weight whereof had formed the Bag near the *Cartilago Xiphoides*.

The Pus contained in the *Thorax* was a serous Sanies, mixed with a Substance resembling the White of an Egg, which stopped the Orifice in such a Manner, that I was often obliged to put it by with my Probe, to make room for the *Serum*.

The Patient was much relieved after the Operation, as to his Difficulty in Breathing, which had hitherto been very grievous ; but the Distemper in his Lungs put a Period to his Life a Fortnight after my Return.





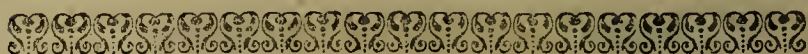
OBSERV. CXVI.

Upon a Defect in the Conformation.

IT is not without Reason, that Physicians and Surgeons refuse to undertake the Cure of those Diseases with which we are born, because they have Room to apprehend, that these Sorts of Distempers, having their Causes identified, as I may say, with the Body itself, at the first Formation, it is impossible radically to destroy it, and consequently to prevent its producing the same Effects as before, after a first Cure fruitlessly attempted; or that the malignant Humour which caused the Distemper, not being any longer capable of occasioning the same Symptoms it did at first, by translating it self to other Parts, may cause a greater Disorder.

These Reasons, as solid as they are, ought not to prevail so far, as to make us absolutely refuse our Assistance to all those troubled with these Indispositions; since Experience teaches us, that some are curable, and amongst others, in which I have succeeded, I remember that the 22d of *December*, 1700, I successfully made Ligatures upon three considerable Excrescences, red and flexible, on the left Cheek of a new born Child, of which he was perfectly cured in five Days, contrary to the Opinion of several Persons, who would not have them touch'd, because the Child had been born with them.

About the same Time, I made a Ligature upon another Excrecence of a larger Size, which was likewise cured without any Return, or other Accident; all these Excrecences had a large Head with a small Neck.



OBSERV. CXVII.

Upon two other natural Defects.

IN the Year 1687, I saw a new born Child at *Hotel Dieu*, which had ten Fingers upon each Hand, and as many Toes upon the Feet, the *Phalanxes* whereof seemed to be broken and wounded. This Accident was the Effect of the Pregnant Woman's Imaginations, seeing a Criminal broke on the Wheel during her Pregnancy.

A Child 8 Years old, was soon afterwards brought to the same Place, who had six Fingers on the left Hand, *viz.* a little sprouting Thumb upon the first Joint of that Hand. I cut this superfluous Thumb off, without separating it from the Joint to which it was fastened, lest it should occasion a swelling upon the Part, by the Ligaments of the Joints being concerned; whence there remains upon that Joint on the lateral Part next the Thumb, a small Portion of Bone resembling one of the *Sesamoidea*.

I must moreover add, that the Wound made by the Amputation of this useless Thumb healed in a Fortnight with Ease, and the Girl now enjoys a perfect State of Health.

OBSERV.



OBSERV. CXVIII.

Upon a Child without a Penis.

MR. Le Court, Master Surgeon at Sens, wrote to me in the Month of *January* last, 1701, that a Woman in St. Peter's Parish had been delivered of a Child a little Time before, which had no *Penis*; but instead of it, a small Prominence a little flat and resembling a Puller's Rump, above, and on one side whereof, there was a Piece of fungous Flesh of the Bigness of a Crown, and a Fingers Breadth thick, round and elevated; that the Navel was not in the Middle of the Belly where it generally is, but above the *Penis* near this fungous Flesh.

That this small Prominence, which stood instead of a *Penis*, was pierced by two small Apertures, thro' which the Urine passed; that the Child's Mother being examined upon this *Phænonenon*, answered, that it might probably proceed from the earnest Desire she had of eating a Fowl, whilst she was with Child; for having bought a bad one, she regretted her Incapacity of satisfying her Appetite.

At the End of his Letter, he informed me, that for the Space of two Months after the Birth of the Child, the fungous Flesh sensibly increased.



OBSERV. CXIX.

Upon a Dropsy.

A Young Girl fourteen Years of Age was attacked with an Ascites, for the Cure whereof all Sorts of Remedies had been tried, during the Space of three Years; but with no other Success, than to perceive it increase to that Degree, as to have her Belly distended as much as it possibly could, which obliged her Physicians to prescribe the first Paracenthesis, which I performed the fourteenth of *September*, 1690, the Girl being then 17 Years old, and drew away 12 Quarts of clear limpid Water.

I was sent for two Months after to repeat the Operation, and discharged 12 Quarts of Water more resembling the first.

The Lent following, she was attacked with a continual Fever; accompanied with a poignant Pain in the left *Hypocondrium*, a large Tumefaction, and violent Vomitings. During the ten Days these Symptoms lasted, she was bled several Times, and afterwards purged; but the Dropsy returning again, I performed the Operation a third Time, when she was increased to her full Extent, and evacuated 17 Quarts of clear limpid Water as before.

In the Month of *November*, the same Year, I made a fourth Paracenthesis, by which I drew away seven Quarts and a Pint of the same Kind
of

of Water, and since that Time, she has been in tolerable good Health, occasioned by the *Hæmorrhoides* that came upon her at different Times, and discharged plentifully : But since the *Hæmorrhoidal* Flux has ceased, an Hardness of the Bigness of a Wallnut has appeared at the Verge of the *Anus*, attended with a deep Pain without Inflammation, and is very incommodious when she goes backwards, or sits. This Tumour appears moveable and loose, when you feel it by thrusting the Finger into the *Anus* or *Vagina*, as well as externally ; and since it visibly increases, will, in all Appearance, terminate in an Abscess. It is to be observed that this Girl is seldom regular in her *Menses*, and then only in a small Quantity.



O B S E R V. CXX.

Upon a Fracture of the Leg, cured contrary to all Expectation, in the very Words of Mr. Michault, who communicated this Fact to me.

THE 24th of September, in the preceding Year 1701, I was sent for to dress a Gentlewoman aged 98 Years, who, they informed me, was terribly wounded upon both Legs.

When I came to her, I found that she had been thrown down by a Coach Horse, and the Fore-wheel of the Coach had passed over her Legs. I examined them, and found the left Leg very much tumefied in that Part where the Wheel had passed ; but without Fracture or Dislocation of the

the Bones. It was not the same with the right Leg, both Bones being fractured and even crushed in Pieces in the Middle, with several Splinters that pierced the Teguments.

The Case being known, I ordered the Patient to be put into Bed, and having prepared the Dressings, I was assisted by one of the Fraternity, who was fortunately at my House, and one of my Servants. I reduced the fractured Bones, and tho' this might be looked upon as a compound Fracture, by Reason of the Wounds made in the Skin by the Splinters of Bone; I dressed it notwithstanding, like a simple Fracture. I placed the Limb in a proper Situation, and took care to see the Patient the five first Days, to make her observe an exact Regimen, and to prescribe all that might contribute to the Cure, finding her moreover without Fever or much Pain, in short, without any considerable Accidents.

The 30th of *September*, which was the sixth Day of the Wound, this good Woman, whose extreme Age had render'd her almost Childish, persuaded her self, when she was alone, that she was perfectly cured, and kept in Bed only to torment her; so that she rose out of Bed about ten in the Morning, with all the Dressings on, and when she had taken a Step or two in the Room, the fractured Bones not being able to support her Weight, were soon displaced, and not only wounded the Flesh, but thrust off the Dressings, and the Patient fell down upon the Floor, the Family ran up at the Noise, and I being immediately called, was mortified to see such a Spectacle.

She was presently put into Bed, and when I had removed the Dressings, found a large Dilaceration of Flesh, the Bones bare three or four Fingers Breadth,

Breadth, and several Splinters presented themselves at the Aperture of the Wound. I hesitated a little in what Method to proceed upon so unfortunate an Accident; Art required that I should amputate the Limb; but her advanced Age induced me not to perform an Operation, from whence there was no Appearance of Success. In short, being determined not to hurry my self, I prepared an eighteen tailed Bandage, and all that was necessary for a compound Fracture.

I began to dress her by washing the Wound with warm Wine; then I extracted as many Splinters as I could, without injuring the Wound, and afterwards reduced the Bones, placing the Limb in a proper Situation, and then applied the Bandage according to Art.

I continued to dress her in this Manner for three Days, without any considerable Accident supervening, but the fifth Day after the second Reduction, which was the eleventh from the first, Affairs changed their Appearance, I found considerable Tumours upon the two Condyls of the Knee, Sinusses on the right and left, with Blisters round the Knee, upon the Thigh, Buttocks, *Os sacrum*, and even upon the Back; besides, a very bad Odour exhaled from all the Ulcerations in the Skin, and the Colour around them tending to Lividity. All these Symptoms made me apprehend, that she would soon perish, and ordered the Sacraments to be administered to her, not having more hopes of saving her by the Amputation, than without it.

I took care to dress her regularly twice *per* Day, being sometimes assisted by those of the Fraternity, prescribing cordial and vulnerary Medicines,

cines, which were proper both internally and externally.

This poor Patient withstood all these Accidents mentioned, near two Months, and several others that supervened, without Fever or violent Pains, without an entire loss of Appetite, or of Repose in the Night. After this, the Ulcers upon the Back, Buttocks and of the Abscesses formed upon the Condyls of the Knee began to cicatrize, and the *Erysipelatous* Swelling, as much or more incommodious than the Fracture, began to abate. The Exfoliation of the fractured Bones came on, but, however, without the least Signs of a Callus or Re-union of the Bones, by Reason, that the Wound being very extensive, and the Extremities of the fractured Bones at a great Distance from each other, there was nothing capable to support and stop their nutritious Juice, besides, that the external Air altered it and converted it into Sanies.

But the Exfoliation happening in three Months, the Wound began to heal externally, and the Juice proceeding from the Extremities of the fractured Bones, being inclosed and retained by the Flesh, the Callus formed it self, and appeared considerable hard at the End of four Months, so that this Patient entirely recovered at the End of *February* last, that is, five Months after the Accident.

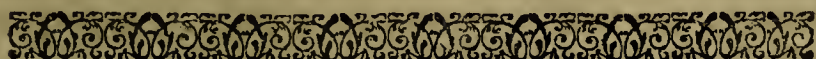
I have no Design to make her walk, but three Months after her Recovery, lest she should be exposed to a fresh Fracture, suspecting that a Callus formed with such Difficulty in a Person so advanced in Years, as to enervate the natural Balsam, should be soon capable of supporting the Weight of her Body.

To

To conclude, the Leg remained as long as the other, very little painful, and hardly any Deformity.

R E M A R K.

It may be said that this Cure is very extraordinary, both with Regard to the Wound and Age of the Patient ; and the Success in this Case ought to instruct young Surgeons, that the greatest Obstacles opposing the Cure of the most desperate Wounds, ought not to make us look upon them as absolutely incurable, and prevent our taking a proper Care of such Wounds ; since it is sufficient if we save some, not to look upon our Endeavours as absolutely fruitless, tho' abundance perish notwithstanding our Care to preserve them.



O B S E R V. CXXI.

Upon a Wound on the Cheek, communicated by Mr. le Roy, sworn Surgeon at Paris.

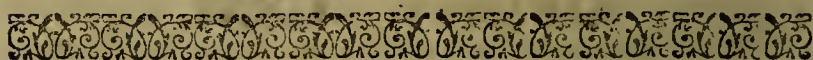
SOME Years ago, I dressed a certain Person of a Wound upon the right Cheek, exactly situated in the Middle of a Line, drawn from the Joining of the two Lips to the Ear.

Notwithstanding the most methodical Applications to this Wound, it degenerated into a Fistula, which was maintained by an abundant flowing of *Lympha*, that furnished the Aperture of the *Salival Duct*. Being sensible of it, I foresaw, that this

this ferous Spring could not be stopped, either by the most powerful Desiccatives, or the most efficacious Cathereticks; and since it could not be turned any other Way, we must of Necessity make a new one, to supply the Defect of that natural one into the Mouth.

It would have been less painful to the Patient, had I pierced the Cheek with a sharp Instrument, but I considered that a simple Wound would soon heal, and my Design be frustrated. For which Reason, I made use of the actual Cautery, such as is employed in the Perforation of the *Os Unguis* for the *Fistula Lachrymalis*, when the Nasal Canal is obstructed; and this with a Design to cause a Loss of Substance, that might perpetrate the new Channel.

The Effect answered my Attempt, and as soon as the Salival Juice had free Passage into the Mouth, the Fistula healed in a short Time and with Abundance of Ease.



OBSERV. CXXII.

Upon a Retention of Urine.

IN the Month of *May*, 1701, a Prisoner in the *Grand Chatelet*, being tormented for five or six Days with a violent Strangury, his Relations presented a Petition to the *Lieutenant Criminal*, to obtain leave that he might have the Advice of a Surgeon, who made it his whole Business to cure Distempers incident to the urinary Passages;

sages ; and the Answer to the Petition was, that I should examine the Patient, and act as I thought proper, in Presence of the Physicians and Surgeons of the *Chatelet*.

That Permission being notified to me, I went to the *Chatelet*, where I found this Person who laboured under an Heat of Urine, and an extraordinary Tension of the *Penis*, voiding a large Quantity of Blood with his Water, which I desired Mr. *Litre*, the Physician, and Messieurs *Lombard* and *Delon*, Surgeons, to observe. After this, I endeavoured to make him Urine with the Algaly, and having thrust it into the *Urethra*, I found a hard Body resisted its Passage, which I perceived was a small Stone of an irregular Figure whose Points were fixed in the Canal, and determined to extract it with my Curette, which I prefer much before an Incision ; because the extraneous Body being extracted by this Instrument, no Wound remains difficult afterwards to be healed, as it happens upon making an Incision ; and if the Violence used in the Extraction of an extraneous Body with the Curette, should cause a slight Excoriation in the Canal, and a slender Inflammation, the Accidents are easily remedied by bleeding, cooling Emulsions, and Injections of *Aq. Sperm. Ranar.* and *Sacch. Saturni*, which is a certain Specifick in this Kind of Inflammations, and must be likewise applied round the *Penis* in Form of a Fomentation.

I therefore took my small Curette, which is made on Purpose for this Operation, and introducing it into the *Penis*, I passed it over the Stone, and having hooked it in, I extracted it with considerable Violence. But as the Points of the Stone had penetrated into the Sides of

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the *Urethra*, I was obliged to use greater Force to disengage them, which caused Excoriations in the *Urethra*, and a slight *Hæmorrhage*, the Stone being of a considerable Magnitude besides. The Patient having obtained his Liberty the next Day, I never saw him since.



OBSERV. CXXIII.

Given by Way of Evidence, upon opening the Body of a Woman, who was thought to die of a Wound.

I Received an Order from the Judge Royal of *Chaillot*, to go to that Corporation and open the Body of a Woman, and to declare, whether any external Cause could occasion her Death, which happened seven Days after an Accident, during which Time, she had the common Symptoms attending an Inflammation of the *Thorax*, as it was reported to me by the Surgeons of the Place and the Assistants. After I had first well examined the external Parts, and found not the least Mark of a Wound, I began to open the Body, by the superior Cavity, in the internal Part whereof, I found nothing extraordinary, but a little extravasated Blood about the *Plexus Choroides*. In the lower Belly, which I opened next, I found a slight Inflammation in the Membrane of the Womb, with some Purulence infiltrated into the Body of it, and an Abscess in the right Kidney, which proceeded from an Inflammation suppured in that Part.

Then

Then opening the *Thorax*, I found the right Lobe much tumefied, and filled with Pus, which prevented the free Motion of that Organ, and must consequently occasion a Difficulty in Respiration to the Deceased during her Illness.

I gave my Opinion, that all these suppurated Inflammations proceeded from no other Cause, than what is common in such Indispositions, which is from a bad Quality in the Blood, rendering it indisposed to circulate freely thro' the most minute Vessels, and very capable of causing Phlegmons in all those Parts where it might stagnate, as it has happened to these of the Deceased's Body, without having the least Room to attribute her Disorder to any external Accident.



O B S E R V. CXXIV.

Upon the Extirpation of a Wen under the Armpit, of an extraordinary Size.

THE 18th of *April*, 1701, I was desired to see a Man at *Hotel Dieu*, upon whom a Tumour began to appear four Years before; which, at first, was no larger than a small Nut, and grew the three following Years to the Size of an Egg; so that it did not prevent the Motion of his Arm, or his working as usual.

But the last Year it had increased to the Bigness of a Bowl, attended with a very painful Tension, even to such a Degree, that the Skin of the Tumour was ulcerated on all Sides, and he

was obliged to keep it suspended with a Bandage, lest it should move about; and thus he continued to work and dress his Master's Horses, till the Excess of Pain obliged him to come to the Hospital.

Tho' he was in a languishing Condition by his long Sufferings, we determined to amputate the Tumour, and he was accordingly prepared for it by bleeding and purging. But his Master having writ to the Nuns in his Favour, intreating them to use their utmost Endeavours to save his Life, assuring them that they should have Reason to be satisfied with his Acknowledgment, the Man being necessary to him, as well as to his Wife and four Children he had. These Ladies, foreseeing that an Operation of such Importance might be attended with fatal Consequences, in so corrupted an Air as that of the Hospital, wrote to his Master, that if he had any Consideration for his Servant, the only Way to make the Operation successful was to take him from the *Hotel Dieu*, or he would be in Danger of perishing by a Gangrene, which must necessarily attend the Wound, on Account of the bad Air; and that if he was so charitable to him, he should not want able Surgeons, who would dress him *Gratis* out of the House. His Master sent the Money necessary, and he was removed to a private Room.

The Nuns desired me afterwards to take care of him, jointly with Mr. *Thibaut*, first Surgeon within the Hospital, which I readily embraced, as well because it was in my Neighbourhood, as to see the Event of the Operation, which was of no small Importance.

Now we had nothing more to resolve upon, but in what Manner to perform the Extirpation,
and

and having determin'd to do it by Ligature, which to us appeared the most certain, we proceeded in the following Manner.

The Basis of the Tumour being narrower than the upper Part, it formed a Neck which made the Ligature possible; but it must however be very painful, because of the Tension of the Skin, which had yielded to the Volume of the Tumour; and a large Number of Veins filled with a black Blood appeared upon the Surface, which plainly proved the great Compression made by the Substance of the Wen upon the Skin: For which Reason I pressed the pendent Tumour back with both my Hands towards its Root, assisted by another Surgeon, in order to relax the Tension of the Skin, then I desired Mr. *Thibaut* to fix the Ligature, which was composed of a Piece of waxed Thread, in four Doubles, a quarter of an Ell long, half an Inch from the fastening of the Tumour to the Armpit; and to prevent it from slipping, which might occasion an *Hæmorrhage*, we tied the first Turn moderately tight, so as to approximate the Skin by little and little, and the second Turn straiter.

The next Day we put on another Ligature tighter than the former, the following Day a third, drawn closer than the Second, the Patient suffering considerably notwithstanding, as well from the Ligature, as the Stench of the Wen. Therefore, judging that the Vessels were sufficiently constricted, to prevent a violent Flux of Blood, we extirpated the Tumour with a Bistoury half an Inch from the Ligature, and only a Porringer of black Blood issued from this Incision, proceeding from those Veins that appeared tumefied upon the Surface of the Tumour. This being done,

we easily straitened the Ligature to provide against a Flux of Blood, and then put a Piece of dry Lint upon the Wound, armed with *Colophon* and *Bole Armeny*; then a Compress eight doubles to compress the Vessels, and over it a Plaister of Bole, then another Compress, in four doubles, and the Bandage *Spica*, which is convenient for this Part.

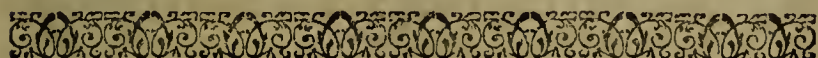
As all those, who had seen this Tumour before it was extirpated, believed it contained a Quantity of fluid Matter, I opened it in its full Extent, and found it composed of several Carnous Glands, whose Intervals were filled with a firm yellowish Fat, without one Drop of serous Matter, and the Weight of the Tumour was nine Pounds and half.

Being thus secured against a Flux of Blood, the Patient was dressed the following Days with *Linimentum Arcæi*; but the remaining Part of the Tumour under the Ligature, being come to mortify, we took it off upon that Place where the Ligature was made, and the little Blood discharged, was stopped with a Bit of dry Lint.

This being done, the Skin dilated to such a Degree that the Wound was as large as both my Hands, but only Cutaneous, which was dressed with common Digestive, *Empl. de Minio*, and the Rest as before.

I desired Messieurs *Thibaut* and *Alzac* at length to observe one particular Place of the Largeness of a Crown, situated between the *Pectoralis* and *Rotundus*, where the Flesh was marked with small white Specks, which was the Root of the Tumour, and was afterwards consumed by the *Lapis Infernalis*; so that in eight Days after the Ligature was removed, we had Room to apply Mundificatives

dificatives instead of Digestives, then dry Lint to form the Cicatrice with *Empl. de Minio*, and the Patient was perfectly cured the 25th of *June*, and in a Condition to return into the Country. He had the free Use of his Arm as before, because we took care that he moved it often, lest the Contraction of the Cicatrice should restrain its Action, which is a Caution always to be observed in Wounds near the Articulations.



O B S E R V. CXXV.

Upon a Castration from a Sarcocoele.

IN the Month of *November*, 1699, I was sent for to see a poor Man, who had a considerable Tumour in one of his Testicles, which extended along the Spermatick Vessels to the *Hypogastrium*, and was very painful. The Physician and Surgeon of the Parish had prescribed the general Remedies, and applied Emollients and Resolvents in different Forms, as is the common Practice; after which he addressed himself to Plaister-mongers, &c. for Relief.

I applied Topicks for several Days; but finding I did not advance by that means, I sent for the Surgeon who saw him first, and we agreed, that it was impossible to cure him without Amputation, which was performed in the following Manner.

I made an Incision upon the Tumour with my strait Bistoury, dividing only the common Te-
T 4
guments,

guments, and the Testicle being discovered and the Sheath inclosing the Spermatick Vessels, I separated the Testicle from the Sheath of the *Dartos*, then ordering it to be held suspended by an Assistant, with a waxed Thread four Doubles, I tied the Sheath of the *Dartos* and the Spermatick Vessels, as near as possible to the Rings of the Muscles, without passing the Needle across the Spermatick Vessels for fear of causing an *Hæmorrhage* by pricking some sanguiferous Vessel, and then separated the Testicle and the Vessels, half an Inch from the Ligature.

The Wound was dressed the following Days with common Digestive; but the Patient had a painful swelling remaining in the Rings and above them, the Event whereof I am not acquainted with, since the charitable Ladies, who provided him with Nourishment, being apprehensive the Cure would be tedious, sent him to *Hotel Dieu* to have it compleated.



OBSERV. CXXVI.

Upon an Exfoliation of a Bone of the Leg.

IN the Month of *June*, 1686, a Surgeon at *Hotel Dieu* received a Kick upon the anterior Part of the Leg, which immediately caused a considerable Tumour, by the Extravasation of a Quantity of venal Blood.

This Tumour not being resolvable by Topical Remedies, we were obliged to open it, and evacuated

euated near a small Porringer of coagulated Blood ; and, when we had cleansed the Wound, discovered the Tibia bare two Fingers Breadth.

The Wound was dressed the first Time with dry Lint, to stop the bleeding ; at the second Dressing, dry Lint was put upon the Bone, which seemed altered, by the Acrimony of the extravasated Blood that lodged upon it, and the Flesh was dressed with Pledgets spread with *Linnim. Arcæi*, which was continued a few Days : But the Patient not observing a strict Regimen, and having an unhealthy Constitution, which, added to the bad Air of the Hospital, occasioned a Gangrene upon the Wound, making such a Progress in three Weeks, that the Bone became carious, from its superior Eminence, whereto the Extensors of the Leg are fastened to the inferior Apophyse, resting upon the Astragallus ; and the Flesh was gangrened, as well as the Periosteum.

The Gangrene was, however, stopped, by dressing it with Dossils dipped in Spirits of Wine, and afterwards in Oil of *Guayacum*, the Flesh being dressed with Pledgets dipped in a Lotion of *Aristolochia*, described at the End of the Book in the Observation upon the Scurvy.

I believe it will please young Surgeons to tell them, *en passant*, that Mr. *Morel*, an eminent Surgeon, taught me an easy Remedy to cause the Separation of dry Gangrenes, which I have used with Success ; that is, an equal Mixture of *Cerat. Galeni* and *Ung. Suppurat.* with which you cover Pledgets dipped in Brandy, and over it a Plaister of *Ung. Styracis*, by the Use of this Medicine, I have often seen these Gangrenes grow moist in a little Time, and the Eschar separate soon after,

But,

But to return to the Patient in Question: When the Gangrene was stopped the Wound mundified in a short Time; but the Exfoliation of the Bone retarded the Cure ten Months, which at length separated with Ease, and the Wound cicatrised two Months after.



O B S E R V. CXXVII.

Upon another Exfoliation, almost the same.

A Young Girl, aged about thirteen, came to *Hotel Dieu*, in the Year 1687, to be cured of a Gangrenous Ulcer, which had laid the *Tibia* bare a little above the middle Part to the inferior *Apophyse*.

She was dressed for six Months in the same Manner as the former Patient, and then the carious Part of the Bone seemed to shake, and entirely separated from the sound Part at the Extremities. However, it was impossible to raise it, without making large Incisions at one Extremity of the Ulcer, to favour the *Exit* of the Bone, but being willing to spare the Patient the Pain, I resolved to saw the Bone in two in the Middle; to this Purpose, I made use of a Convex Saw, by which Means I sawed it without interesting the neighbouring Parts; then I easily extracted both the superior and inferior Extremity of the carious Bone, and after this Extraction, the Cicatrice of the Ulcer was formed in six Weeks.

The

The Cicatrice being formed, her Leg appeared a little convex behind and concave before. The Patient walk'd upon Crutches for six Weeks, and afterwards went from the Hospital perfectly cured.

During this Time, I saw a Patient at *Hotel Dieu* who had, at the Place of each great Toe Nail, a Horn resembling that of a Ram, in the Figure of a Crescent, whose two Extremities pointed towards the Metatarfus, and equally covered all the Toes of both Feet.



O B S E R V. CXXVIII.

Upon the Scurvy.

THE Scurvy is diversified by such a Variety of Symptoms, and Number of Circumstances, according to the different Constitutions attacked ; that I must have composed a Treatise on Purpose, would I reduce into exact Order all the Remarks I have made in the Cure of that Disease, during the 17 Years I have practised Surgery in *Hotel Dieu* ; but as my Health does not permit me to undertake it, I shall finish these Observations in Surgery, by giving young Students in that Art some general Ideas of this calamitous Disease, and of the Remedies against it.

I shall content myself for this Purpose, to establish two Sorts of Scurvy, one that attacks the Gums, and the other which declares itself in other Parts of the Body. That which appears upon the
Gums,

Gums, more frequently belongs to Children than Adults, and makes a greater Havock with them, the Flesh being more tender and flexible. This scorbutick Malignity has no sooner coagulated the Blood in these Parts, but the Flesh begins to swell excessively, and the coagulated Blood happening to ferment in the End, contracts such an Acrimony, that it gnaws and corrodes the Gums, loosens the Teeth from their Sockets, then communicating itself to the Muscles of the Cheeks, swells and ulcerates them, insomuch as to occasion Eschars, and an irreparable Loss of Substance in five or six Days. It frequently happens after this, that the Acrimony which has occasioned these corroding Ulcers, being incurable by internal Medicines and external Application, these Ulcers at length reach the Throat and suffocate the Patient.

This last Accident does not however always happen to those who have ulcerated Cheeks. I have seen many cured, notwithstanding this Accident, by the Use of Pledgets dipped in Brandy, and covered with *Ung. Styrac.* so that the Hardness, surrounding these Ulcers, dissolves, in Proportion as the Eschars separate. Instead whereof, as long as the Gangrene subsists and is moving, the Hardness increases and reaches the Throat. I have seen others, who have had a large Portion of the Jaw carious, and the Cheeks corroded, that have been cured after the Exfoliation of the Caries, and the Separation of the Eschars.

With Regard to the Medicines used in the Hospital to cure Children of this Distemper in the Mouth, they consist of a proper Regimen and general Remedies, such as Bleeding, Purging and Topicks.

Chil-

Children are seldom bled in the Scurvy, but when a Difficulty in Respiration accompanies the Distemper, which makes a bad Complication. They purge them twice *per Week*, with an Infusion of *Senna* and *Rhubarb* with Syrup of Roses, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient.

The Ulcers upon the Gums are dressed with a Lotion, composed of a Drachm of Camphire, two Drachms of Crude Alum, two Ounces of Sugar Candy, the Whole dissolved in a Quart of Brandy. The Camphire must be first dissolved with a little Spirit of Wine rectified, and afterwards added to the Solution of the other Ingredients.

When they use this Lotion, they put a little of it into a Gallipot and dip a Piece of Rag in it fastened to the End of a small Stick to wash the Ulcers, observing to touch no other Parts; for tho' it is not very sharp, it may however communicate the Distemper to the neighbouring Parts, by running from the Ulcers that have been touched with it.

You must observe to change the Rag, that garnishes the End of the Stick used to rub the Gum, when it is stained with Blood proceeding from thence.

The Gums are sometimes so tumefied and filled with coagulated Blood, that it is impossible for the Lotion to penetrate. In this Case, you must press the Gums strongly against the Jaw, till they burst and discharge the Blood they contained; then you touch the Parts that have suffered Solution of Continuity with Spirit of Vitriol, and by this means the Progress of the Distemper is prevented, which I have often seen after the first Dressing, tho' it is sometimes necessary to use it three or four Times.

Some-

Sometimes it likewise happens, that the Distemper ceases in one Place and declares itself in another. When this is the Case, we touch the fresh Ulcer with Spirit of Vitriol, and then, if we observe that the Blood proceeding from it, is not so black as it was before, we conjecture that the Spirit of Vitriol has dissolved it, and has penetrated into the Cellulæ where it was inclosed; whereas, if no Alteration is perceived in the Blood, it is a Sign it has not penetrated, and consequently the Gum must be pressed again, and then touch the opened Part with Spirit of Vitriol, which without Dispute is the best Remedy can be used upon this Occasion.

When there are no fresh Swellings or new Coagulations in the Gums, and the Ulcers incarnate, you must diminish the Strength of the Lotion, by adding a little Barley Water to it; and when the Ulcers are cicatrised, the Gums are fortified by washing them often with Astringent Aromatick Wine, made of Pomgranate Bark, Red Rose Flowers, Sumach and Balausts, which must be continued till the Cure is performed.

It has been discovered by Experience, that Wine is useful in scorbutick Cases; for which Reason, those afflicted with this Distemper have a double Allowance from other Patients, and we oblige them to wash their Mouths with it between the Dressings.

As to the second Sort of Scurvy, which declares itself in other Parts of the Body, it generally appears in both Sexes, whether Infants or Adults, by an Hardness in the Calves of the Legs, with black Spots, violent Pains in the Joints, and other Parts, and especially in the Abdomen.

But

But should it be asked, why the Scurvy is an Epidemick Disease in City and Army Hospitals, and in Ships undertaking long Voyages. It is reasonable to believe, that the Infection of the Air, caused by acid Particles extracted from the Bodies of a vast Number of sick and wounded People in the Hospitals, is the chief Occasion of its becoming Epidemick; and that the Cause of it at Sea, proceeds from the Grossness of their Food, and the Salt Meats they are obliged to live upon; besides, the Air at Sea is loaded with Particles of fixed Salt, capable of retarding the Circulation of the Blood, which is the Reason, that the Scurvy is most common in Maritime Places, and that in the North, the cold Air, and the Sun's Distance, rendering the Blood more thick, prevents its moving with a Velocity sufficient to prevent this Distemper in those Climates. Hence this Disease is much more frequent in the Winter than Summer, the Circulation in this last Season being more rapid, and Perspiration more free.

The Cure of this second Sort of Scurvy, is accomplished by the same Methods as the first, unless it be, that stronger Catharticks are necessary.

The Parts affected are fomented with the before-mentioned Lotion, and then covered with *Ung. Styrac.* spread upon Linnen in Form of a Plaister.

But to return to the Cure of scorbutick Persons. Since we are convinced by Experience, that a good Air and the Heat of the Sun contribute much to the Cure of this Distemper, we generally make these Patients take the Air, as soon as they are in a Condition to support it, that they may reap the Benefit of the Heat, and even carry them into it, when they are not able to walk.

With

With Respect to the Time necessary for the Performance of the Cure, it is difficult to determine it, by Reason of the different Degrees of the Distemper, and the Variety of Constitutions. I have seen some perfectly cured in three Weeks, a Month or six Weeks, and others that have been six Months before they recovered.

This Manner of treating the Scurvy, as plain and simple as it appears, has always better succeeded, than any pretended Specificks, which have been often proposed by People of a different Character.

One of these Impostors, among others, had one Day the Impudence of desiring the Privilege of treating all those who had ulcerated Cheeks, promising that he would infallibly cure them. Four were put under his Care, two whereof died three Days after, a third perished the sixth Day, and as he found the fourth growing worse and worse, he went away without taking any Notice.

In short, so great a Number of People are not sent to the Hospital for any other Distemper, as for the Scurvy. Some of the Governors of the Hospital, to whom Water Cresses were recommended as a Specifick against this Distemper, desired they might be tried; but we soon found that the Use of them was pernicious. In a Word, they have been always obliged to have Recourse to those Medicines I mentioned before, and the same Practice still continues.

In opening the Bodies of those who have died of the Scurvy, we always find the Mesentery stuffed with Glands of a different Size, and in some Bodies I have found them of the Bigness of large Walnuts. From hence we may judge, whether the Filtration of the Chyle thro' these tumefied Glands

Glands can furnish a proper Juice to make a laudable Blood.

It is moreover to be observed, that the Scurvy is more easily cured in a good Air, than in that where the Distemper is contracted. Therefore, you see from Experience, that those Patients who have contracted the Scurvy on board a Ship, are soon cured when they come ashore ; and we are obliged to transport such Patients from *Hotel Dieu* to *St. Lewis*, when the Number is considerable, that they may breathe a better Air.

F I N I S.



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST
BY JOHN BURNET
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
IN TWO VOLUMES
THE SECOND VOLUME
LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1680.





Some particular MEDICINES made use
of in treating the Distempers men-
tioned in these OBSERVATIONS.

Of the Method to make Arquebusade, or Vulne-
rary Water, and the proper Time for it.

TAKE small Sage three Hands full ; great Com-
frey Leaves and Roots, Bugloss, of each four
Hands full ; Betony, Sanicle, the middle Comfrey,
Round Plaintain, Agrimony, Vervein, Fumitory,
Wormwood, Fennel, of each two Hands full ; Yarrow,
Aristolochia Longa, Telephium or the Carpenters
Herb, of each one Hand full.

Bruise these grossly in a Marble Mortar, and then
infuse them 24 Hours in the best White Wine, so that
it swims above the Herbs.

The Infusion being made, put the whole into a Glass
Cucurbite, luting the Capital on well, to be distilled
in Balneo Mariæ.

You know when it is distilled enough, by the Li-
quor passing thro' the Neck of the Alembick being in-
sapid. Then press it no farther, and reserve the Li-
quor you have drawn before in Bottles, to be exposed
40 Days to the Sun, observing to take them away in
the Evening.

To make this Water still better, dry those Herbs
before distilled and burn them to Ashes, then extract
the Salt from them, and dissolve it in the distilled Li-
quor.

M E D I C I N E S.

Brandy may be used instead of White Wine for this Water; but then it is more proper for old Ulcers, attended with proud Flesh, rather than for fresh Wounds.

The Use of it.

When you use this Water, a little of it must be warmed to bath the Part with, or if the Ulcer be deep inject it with a Syringe to the Bottom, and apply a Compress imbibed with it without Pledget or Lint.

Virtues.

It is good against Gunshot and other Wounds, and to stop vomiting of Blood, against internal Abscesses, mixed with a little Tincture of Hoglice extracted with Wine.

For Women in Labour, to forward the Delivery, mixed with a little Honey, covering the Patient afterward to promote Perspiration.

For the Gout, Compresses being dipped in it and applied to the Part affected.

The Plants in this Composition ought to be gathered in May, immediately after Sun-set, that the Herbs may be dry.

This Liquor must be kept close stopped, taking Care not to keep it too warm in the Summer, or too cold in the Winter.

It must not be used till six Weeks after the Distillation.

The

M E D I C I N E S.

The Method of making the Great Albert's Water.

Take six Drachms of Cyprus Vitriol, calcine it in a Red-hot Shovel, till the Matter becomes of a Grey Colour. Then put this calcined Matter into a Quart of spring or river Water, with eight Drachms of white Vitriol, as much white Sugar Candy, and thirty Grains of oriental Saffron.

Let the whole infuse for twelve Hours; then strain the Infusion, and preserve it in a Bottle close stopped for Use.

Virtues and Use.

This Water heals all Wounds in a short Time made by a cutting Instrument: It must be applied the first Time without any Mixture, and not be removed till 24 Hours after. The following Dressing, it must be mixed with Water; and when the Wound penetrates into any Cavity, give the Patient ten Drops in a Glass of Wine.

When it is used to stop Bleeding at the Nose, you must mix half Water with it, and snuff it up the Nose.

For Inflammations of the Eyes, you put half an Ounce to four Ounces of Rose Water, and wash them with it frequently.

Ulcers of the Mouth are soon healed by washing them with this Water alone.

The Composition of Fioraventi's white Balsam.

Take Resine of the Pine and Myrrh of each three Ounces, Aloes an Ounce and half, Dragons Blood one Ounce, Grecian Pitch three Ounces, naval Pitch,

M E D I C I N E S.

Pitch, Sarcocolla, and Frankincense of each one Ounce, Nitre an Ounce and half, Roman Vitriol an Ounce, new laid Eggs a Dozen, Venise Terebenthine six Ounces, Spirit of Wine rectified two Quarts.

Incorporate the Eggs and the Shells with the Terebenthine, then mix the other Ingredients well powdered, and put them into a Glass Cucurbite well luted, to be macerated with Spirit of Wine for three Days, then distill it in B. M. till the Matter is dry.

Virtues.

This Balsam is excellent to deterge internal Ulcerations, and resist Putrefaction; to restore the Spirits and natural Heat, and soften the Acrimony of the Blood by its Balsamick Particles. In short, it is a Specifick in Distempers of the Brain.

The mundificative Ointment of Smallage, much used in the Hospital *Hotel Dieu* at *Paris*.

Take Smallage, common Wormwood, Agrimony, Bugloss, Betony, Knot Grass, Goats Weed, Red Cabbage, Leaves and Roots of Yarrow, Morell, Tobacco, the Carpenters Herb, little Comfrey, Plain-tain, small Centaury, Pimpernel, Sanicle, Veronica, Vervein, of each two Hands full, Pitch, Oil of Lillies, and Mutton Suet, of each seven Pounds and half, yellow Wax three Pounds four Ounces, Venice Terebenthine two Pounds and half, Verdegrease half an Ounce.

Boil all these Plants together, with the Pitch, Oil of Lillies, and Mutton Suet, to the Consumption of the Moisture; strain it thro' a coarse Piece
of

M E D I C I N E S.

of Linnen and press it out, then add the *Wax* melted by it self; placing it over the *Fire* to evaporate the Rest of the *Moisture*. After this, strain it a second Time thro' a Piece of Linnen; to take off a thick Scum that remains at the Top; when strained, add the *Terebenthine* and *Verdegrease* mixed with a little Oil, keeping the Ointment stirring till it is cold.

Virtues.

This Ointment is proper to cleanse Ulcers, and generate good Flesh, and may be rendered more active by mixing Escaroticks with it.

A Cerat, or soft Ointment, proper to dip Linnen into.

Take the Marrow of Beef one Pound, fresh Butter 4 Ounces, white Wax three Pounds, Rose Water 4 Ounces, Virgin Oil one Ounce.

Melt these together, excepting the Oil, which is added at last; then strain it thro' a Piece of Linnen, and keep it stirring till it is fit for an Ointment. When it is half cold dip the Linnen in it, and keep it for Use.

It is successfully applied in Erysipelas's, Inflammations, and upon Joints attacked with the Gout, to appease the Pains.

An Emollient Ointment much used in *Hotel Dieu*.

Take common Oil a Pound, white Wax, Hogs Lard, fresh Butter, Mutton Suet, and Litharge of Gold, of each a Pound an half.

Dissolve

M E D I C I N E S.

Dissolve the whole together over the Fire, till it appears of a brownish red Colour, and of the Consistence of an Ointment.

This Ointment is proper for an Hardness in Womens Breasts, and in Abscesses.

An excellent Ointment for Burns.

Take yellow Wax four Ounces, Unguentum Populneum 4 Ounces, Oil of Walnuts half a Pint.

Melt the Wax first, then add the Unguentum Populneum, and at last the Oil.

The Method of making Ointment of Storax.

Take Oil of Walnuts 5 Ounces, Gum Elemi, fresh Wax, of each three Ounces three Drachms, Colophone 7 Ounces and half, Liquid Storax 3 Ounces 3 Drachms.

Melt the Oil of Walnuts, Gum Elemy, Wax and Colophone together, and when strained add the Storax, and stir it till cold.

This Ointment is proper in Contusions, Ecchymoses, and to dissolve all Hardnesses about the Joints, sprinkling a little Flower of Sulphur upon it.





My dear friend,
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst.
and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope
these few lines will find you the same.

I am planning to visit you in the near future.
I hope to be able to do so before the end of the year.
I will let you know when I am able to do so.

I am sure you will be glad to hear from me.
I am sure you will be glad to hear from me.
I am sure you will be glad to hear from me.

I am sure you will be glad to hear from me.
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(See Dec. 1840)

Wm. Adams

~~Secret~~ Notice

Allegations

1842

